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AND China, Oderland Trade Report.

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BIRTHS.

On the 2nd September, at Bangkok, the wife of FREDERICK SAMPSON, of a daughter.
On the 8th September, at 18., Nanking Road, Shanghai, the wife of Major O'BRIEN, 14th Sikhs, of a son.
On the 12th September, at the Laou Kung Mow Cotton Mill Shanghai, the wife of H. FOOX, of a daughter.
On the 14th September, at the Peak, Hongkong, the wife of DAVID WOOD, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

On the 6th September, at Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, by the Rev. C. J. F. Symons, WILLIAM THOMSON, marine superintendent, Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, to ALICE ANN ATCHINSON, widow of the late Captain James PRICE, and youngest daughter of the late J. W. ORD, marine surveyor, Amoy.

DEATHS.

On the 1st September, at Chefoo, Madame R. PEREZ, née JAFFRAY.
On the 10th September, at Balshagray Avenue, Partick, Glasgow, DAVID R. CRAWFORD (late of Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co., Hongkong). By cable.
On the 10th September, at 5, Chusan Road, Shanghai, DENHAM GUTHRIE, the infant son of J. M. HARLOE, aged 2 months and 19 days.
On the 11th September, at the Shanghai General Hospital, G. DOUGHERTY, of the Imperial Maritime Customs Service, Ningpo.
On the 16th September, at 6 p.m., at Nagasaki, Captain W. WENDT.
On the 17th September, at the Peak Hotel, MARJORIE, elder daughter of H. S. VAUGHAN, aged 7 years and 1 months.

Hongkong Weekly Press

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LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C

ARRIVALS OF MAILS.

The English mail of the 15th August arrived per P. & O. steamer *Valetta*, on the 13th September (29 days); and the German mail of the 19th August arrived, per N. D. L. steamer *Preussen*, on the 17th September (29 days).

EPITOME OF THE WEEK.

Numbers of Russian troops and immigrants are arriving in Manchuria.

The Chinese Court has gone to the Summer Palace. This is the first visit in three years.

A Peking telegram to Tokyo states that sixty Russian missionaries have arrived in Manchuria with the object of propagating the Russian Orthodox faith.

H.M.S. *Terrible* arrived at Plymouth on the 16th instant, and disembarked the invalids. She then proceeded to Portsmouth, where a public reception was organised.

M. Yermoloff, Russian Minister of Agriculture and State Domains, notifies that Japanese and American poachers captured on the Siberian coast will be liable to three months' imprisonment, while their ships and cargoes will be confiscated.

A despatch from Seoul to the Japanese *Kokumin* states that the British Minister to Corea has notified the Corean authorities that his Government desires to review the Anglo-Corean Treaty when, in April, 1904, its second term of ten years expires.

The late Acting Commissioner at Weihaiwei, Major-General Sir A. R. F. Dorward, in the annual report for Weihaiwei, states that it is not the present intention of the Government to re-fortify the station, but to retain it as a flying naval base and dépôt, and as a drill-ground and sanatorium for the China Squadron.

The Russian Ministry of Communications is considering the question of resuming the survey of the route for an extension of the Central Asian Railway from Tashkend, capital of Russian Turkestan, to Peking. It is stated that the surveys, begun three years ago, were abandoned owing to the state of the money market.

It is reported that the Russian Ministry of War is elaborating a scheme for the defence of the Amur River, in view of possible disputes with Japan. It is proposed to create a squadron of small swift torpedo-boats for the lower reaches, to plant electrical mines in the river-bed, and to patrol the upper reaches with gunboats.

The London *Globe*, commenting favourably on a resolution of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce passed on the 16th inst. in support of a fast and reliable Atlantic steamship service, undertaken by the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., suggests that steps should be taken to ascertain what the increased cost will be and then whether it is possible to increase the present subsidies.

The Colonial Secretary informed us on the 18th inst., that Hongkong, having been free of plague for a period of ten days, is therefore declared to be a clean port. Clean bills of health are now issued.

Great Britain has selected Sir Claude MacDonald, and Italy the Commander-in-Chief of the Italian squadron in Far Eastern waters, to represent them at the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the Coronation of the Emperor of Corea.

The U.S. Treasury Department has decided that invoices of merchandise shipped from the Philippines to the United States must be certified to at the port of exportation by some foreign consul or two reputable merchants, the Philippines being, for customs purposes, foreign territory. The certification by the U.S. Collector of Customs cannot be accepted, as it is illegal.

Baron Lessar, Russian Minister at Peking, has advised the Russian Commander to expel the British employees of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs who were sent to resume charge of the Manchurian Postal Service. The *New York Times* describes Russia's expulsion of foreigners from Manchuria as a piece of high effrontery and a cynical notification that Russia does not intend to evacuate Manchuria.

The latest news from Chenchou received at Changsha reports the arrest so far of sixteen rowdies. Some belong to Chenchou city and others to villages lying in the near vicinity of that city who happened to be in Chenchou on the occasion of the murder of Messrs. Bruce and Lewis, it being one of the regular weekly market days. Not one of the sixteen would, however, confess himself to be the head of the riot, and the officials are still looking for the man.

Our correspondent at Shanghai, on the 15th September, telegraphed:—"Armed Boxers entered Chingtu to-day. Some of them were killed or captured in the streets of the town. The shops are closed and the military are patrolling the place. The situation is serious." A telegram of the 18th, however, notifies that the officials have regained control at Chengtu and that the shops have been reopened. Part of the city wall has fallen down owing to heavy rains.

It is reported from Tient-in that Viceroy Yuan Shi-kai is much concerned with the receipt of news, first from Germany, that a steamer laden with 10,000 Mausers and sixty pompoms, with the necessary ammunition, left Hamburg in June last, presumably for China. But the moment the steamer had left Hamburg all trace of her was lost until it was learnt that she had arrived in some Philippine port in July, where the munitions had been transhipped into another vessel. Then came news that the cargo had arrived in August at Macao, where a steamer flying the Chinese flag took over the arms and ammunition. From this spot all trace has been lost. Secret enquiries made at all the treaty ports at the instance of the Peiyang authorities have failed, so far, in giving the needed enlightenment, and it is thought that the cargo was meant either for the Kwangsi rebels or to arm the rapidly multiplying Boxers in the Yangtze Valley. The above story is from the *N.C. Daily News's* Notes in Native Affairs. We wonder if the Macao Government's attention has been drawn to the statement.

RUSSIA IN MANCHURIA.

(Daily Press, 16th September.)

It is refreshing to see a vigorous protest against Russia's conduct in Manchuria made at last in a responsible journal which is not published in the Far East. It is a long time now since the British Press in China and Japan raised its voice against the absolute want of faith shown by the Tsar's Government with regard to the north-easternmost province of the Chinese empire. We need not recapitulate all the insincere assurances made by Muscovite representatives in the East and at the courts of the Powers as to Russia's intention one day in the near future to evacuate Manchuria, safeguarding only the railway line. No one requires to be reminded how Russia has acted up to her traditional policy. Agreements have been signed and promises made, with the customary sequel of non-fulfilment. But of late the conduct of the invading officials in Manchuria has been intolerable. Not only have travellers been prevented as far as possible from getting about Manchuria at all and all non-Russian trade checked to the extent of the aggressors' power, but now we are told that the Russian Minister at Peking has advised the commander of the troops to expel the British employees of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs who were sent to resume charge of the Manchurian Postal Service. Well may the *New York Times* talk of "effrontery" and "cynicism" on the part of Russia. The words are not strong enough. The Russians are behaving in Manchuria as their Government would not dare to act in Russia herself. It can be imagined what an outcry would arise were that Government to expel the employees of a company in Russian territory on account of their nationality. A serious international affair would immediately appear. But this reported outrage occurs in territory still Chinese, by Russia's own admission in black and white. If this conduct is to be borne, the question may well be asked, what of Great Britain's remaining prestige in North China. It is not known outside Ministerial circles what our Government is doing with regard to the continued occupation of Manchuria and the arbitrary acts of the Russian commanders. Questions asked in Parliament have failed to elicit any information of value. Yet it can hardly be believed that nothing at all is being done. In the first place, such a supposition would mean that the new Anglo-Japanese Treaty, which is looked upon as such a notable stroke of policy, breaks down at its first trial. Great Britain and Japan jointly guaranteed the integrity of China and Corea. Manchuria is not excepted from this convention, as it was, according to the German statement, in the once lauded Anglo-German Agreement. If then Russia can so far neglect the new Dual Alliance in the East as to settle down for an indefinite time in Manchuria, the Alliance is proved impotent within the briefest date of its conclusion, and the boast of Lord SALISBURY's last few months of office is shown to be foolish and idle.

Certain nations no doubt look forward with equanimity to the permanent occupation of Manchuria by China's northern neighbour. Germany has shown that she does not care what becomes of a province where her trade is practically non-existent. France naturally welcomes the idea. A writer in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* last month has an article on what he calls "Russian Manchuria." Taking the remarkable view that Russia's pacific intentions

are shown by the continuation of the Trans-Siberian line through Manchuria, he maintains (which nobody will dispute) that Russia must go on guarding the railway, even if she evacuates the rest of the province, and (a totally different matter) that Russia must not permit any commercial competition in Manchuria. Russia, says the writer, will have the fruits of annexation without any of the responsibilities. This is a very natural view for a Frenchman, an admirer of France's ally, to take. It cannot, however, commend itself to the nations with any commercial interests in Manchuria. Three nations, Great Britain, the United States, and Japan, in varying proportions, have important stakes in Manchurian trade. Two of these nations have guaranteed to each other the province's integrity, in common with that of the rest of China. Is it not therefore more than time that an understanding is come to in the matter before things go too far? If the situation continues to develop in the manner it has recently been developing, then we can see no security whatever for the peace of the Far East—and this peace means also the peace of the world in general.

WEIHAIWEI'S FUTURE.

(Daily Press, 15th September.)

The statement made by General DORWARD, late Acting Commissioner, in his just issued report on Weihaiwei in 1901, confirms the recent ministerial remarks in the House of Commons on the subject. General DORWARD says that it is not the present intention of the Government to refortify the station, but to retain it as a flying naval base and depôt, and as a drill-ground and sanatorium for the China Squadron. The only new question to be asked is, what is the meaning of the words "present intention of the Government"? Does it imply that the Government is ready to contemplate the possibility of changing its mind? It can signify little else, and in this case the inconsistency of the responsible Ministers' action with regard to Weihaiwei is even more apparent than before. We have just got accustomed to the idea of the "third rate watering place," which was also to be used as a summer resort and sanatorium for the Fleet in Chinese waters. Now a suggestion is held out by the late Acting Commissioner's report that Weihaiwei may eventually be refortified. It really looks as if the history of Hongkong might possibly be repeated, and that if Weihaiwei is ever to become a valuable British possession it will be in spite of the opinions of the Government's advisers and owing to the enterprise of individuals not connected with the Government. Hongkong, as all students of the Colony's early history are aware, was very nearly abandoned as useless. It would be difficult to conceive what Britain's position in Chinese waters would now be, had this been done, unless indeed the Chusan Islands had been taken in Hongkong's stead. So it is possible that one day residents in Weihaiwei will look back with amusement to the story of the new Colony's early days, and, where we now see ample evidence of vacillation on the part of the Government, will be able to talk of short-sightedness. But in view of Britain's self-denying policy in Shantung, whereby Germany without exerting any pressure was able to secure the spoils of the province, we do not see much ground for anticipating for the northern port the same astounding history as Hongkong has had. The environment is totally different, and, unless as a special correspondent wrote to

us from Weihaiwei last June, the boom in commercial ports in China extends even to ill-favoured Weihaiwei, there does not seem any particular reason why British merchants should hasten to embark their capital in new ventures there. Port Edward, as it has this year been rechristened, has, we know, become a serious rival to Chefoo as a summer residence for civilians, and above all for ladies and children seeking refuge from the hot months at Shanghai. It has too been pronounced an admirable "flying naval base and depôt and a drill-ground and sanatorium for the China squadron," to use the late Acting Commissioner's words. We shall look forward with eagerness to see what Mr. STEWART LOCKHART, the first actual Commissioner, will have to say of Weihaiwei when he comes to write the next annual report on the place.

SINGAPORE AND SIAM.

(Daily Press, 19th September.)

It seems to us a matter for regret that the Singapore papers have taken up toward the Siamese Government the attitude of which we have recently given some examples. We do not propose to defend the conduct of the Siamese in that part of the Malay Peninsula which is under their rule, for that is a matter about which we know less than Singapore. But to criticise Siamese misgovernment, if it exists, is a different matter from urging, as the Press of the Southern port practically does, the annexation of Siamese Malaya to Great Britain. Sir FRANK SWETTENHAM recently went on a short visit to Kelantan and the neighbouring parts of the Peninsula. The *Straits Times*, commenting on this, said:—"By this time it seems to be generally understood that the voyage to Kelantan and Tringganu which H.E. the Governor has undertaken, has a more important object than casually meets the eye. The Governor took with him, we learn, a bundle of British flags. As to the number, design, or even object of these flags we have no definite information, but conjecture is rife, and among the other rumours current it is alleged that they are to float over Kelantan, and perhaps Tringganu, before long, and thus place those two States under British protection." Such a paragraph can only be regarded as mischievous in the extreme. The *Straits Times* goes on to mention that, on the 20th ult., the steamer *Flevo* took direct to Kelantan about 100 Sikhs, who were specially imported from Penang, Bombay etc., by the agent of the Sultan of Kelantan in Singapore. The natural implication of this is that the Sultan of Kelantan was about to throw off the Siamese yoke and put himself under British protection, and that the Governor of the Straits Settlements proceeded to Kelantan to aid him in this design. Now could any sensible man seriously anticipate this most unwarrantable line of policy on the part of Sir FRANK SWETTENHAM, Governor of a British Colony and responsible to the British Government for his acts? As a matter of fact Sir FRANK returned to Singapore on the 10th instant, leaving Kelantan still under Siamese rule. What became of the flags, the *Straits Times* does not mention. Our contemporary concludes a short article on the Governor's return with the words "his tour has no immediate political significance." We do not understand why it was thought fit to try to read such significance into the tour at all, except in support of the annexationist policy, which is most unwisely and short-sightedly being advocated by a strong

section of opinion in Singapore. What the effect of such arguments will be is plain enough. France, during M. DOUMER's rule in Indo-China and during the present deputy-governorship, has been pressing hardly on Siam, and a strong party has been advocating the practical incorporation of the "French sphere of influence" with French Indo-China. It is easy to see what encouragement in their schemes of aggression these French Colonial "forwards" will receive from the advocacy in Singapore of a similar act of robbery on the South-Western frontier of Siam. If unfortunately both advocates of the land-grabbing policy were to gain their ends, Siam would be left with Menam Valley alone, a mere shadow of a country and as a buffer-state perfectly valueless. Sound opinion both in Britain and in France recognises that the true interests of both countries will best be served by the maintenance of Siam in undiminished extent and strength between the colonial possessions of the two in South-eastern Asia. Those who constantly urge that Britain should take over the Siamese Malay States, which she does not want, are doing their country a great disservice.

THE "BOXERS" IN SZECHUEN

(Daily Press, 20th September.)

The news from Chengtu, capital of Szechuen, which we published yesterday seems to be of an encouraging nature. Chengtu, alarmed by the entry into the town of a number of armed "Boxers," was a few days ago thrown into a great panic, all the shops being closed and the streets being patrolled by troops. Now, however, confidence appears to have been restored, the native officials have regained control, and the shops have reopened. It is plain therefore that the Boxer incursion was of no very serious character. This is what we should be inclined to expect from news arriving from other sources. The Shanghai native paper *Sin Wen Pao* last week announced that in the Kingtang district of Chengtu prefecture the Boxers had been dispersed and only a few roaming bands left. In other parts the rebels had been scattered, though not exterminated and therefore still watched by troops posted at various important points in the region where they were strongest. One Boxer leader, by name TANG, had already been executed on the Eastern parade-ground at Chengtu. According to the *Sin Wen Pao*, TANG was previously a corrupt member of the local gentry; in time he became a military officer, but was cashiered somehow and became a loafer. He told the Boxers this time that their failures were due to lack of a competent leader, upon which they elected him to the post. Then he led his followers and fought the Government's troops at Hsinlung, was defeated and escaped, but was captured eventually by Judge CHEN, General TING and WONG Taotai. His head was on exhibition at Chengtu, latest advices state. The Viceroy is acting energetically and has dismissed one general whose conduct of the campaign against Boxer bands has been unsatisfactory. It does not look therefore as if the rebels were making any headway and though they penetrated into the provincial capital the consequences seem slight. It is easy to understand that the Chengtu shop-keepers were alarmed at the sight of the desperadoes, but the native merchant is naturally timorous and the ill fame of the Boxers is wide-spread in China. It is to be hoped that the Szechuen Viceroy will be backed up strongly by the Imperial authorities if the forces under his command are inadequate—a supposition which does not

seem justified, in spite of the first alarmist news about the state of Szechuen. China is the home of such rumours and it is as difficult as in the present case as usual to discover the true condition of affairs.

BLAKE PIER AND THE CLOCK TOWER.

(Daily Press, 18th September.)

It is now nearly nine months since a vote was taken in the Legislative Council for the erection of the new Clock Tower at the head of Blake Pier and tenders invited for the erection of the edifice. This was before His Excellency the Governor left for England, and no doubt he expected to see the work well on its way toward completion on his return to the Colony. Sir HENRY BLAKE may not improbably want to know why nothing has been done during this long period, after all the preliminaries for getting it started had been successfully accomplished. It is, we know, characteristic of Governments to take no note of time, even by its flight: there is always a to-morrow, and *festina lente* is a safe motto. When, however, all the difficulties in the way of a work or improvement have been cleared away it is natural to expect that some progress will be made, even though that progress be very slow. Our Public Works Department, however, scarcely seems to move at all, so tortoise-like is its progress. The new Law Courts, the piling for the foundations of which was commenced nearly two years ago, do not even yet show a stone above ground, the piling being still incomplete. It matters nothing that the existing buildings in which the Supreme Court is lodged are miserably inadequate for the purpose, and some of the offices far from sanitary; the Public Works Department cannot be made to quicken its snail's pace, and it will be matter for serious wonderment if the Law Courts are completed and ready for occupation before the end of the first decade of this century. The site for the new Post Office has been acquired, and a handsome price agreed for it, but it may be doubted whether the plans for the building have been prepared or even thought of. Yet it cannot be said that this building is not wanted, or even that there is no hurry for it. Many years ago the necessity for better accommodation was insisted upon by the Press and the public, and successive Postmasters-General have appealed pathetically to the Government for proper accommodation, so that the work of the office might be carried on efficiently. The Chamber of Commerce has also taken up the question on more than one occasion and forcibly represented the scandalous manner in which this important Department has been housed. From time to time, urged thereto by these representations, the Government has adopted makeshift expedients to remedy matters pending the provision of a new Post Office, and has declared its provision a first and early necessity. Will the Public Works Department be permitted to postpone the erection of this urgently needed building to the Greek Kalends?

Why, we venture to ask, does the Government tolerate this trifling, permit these intolerable delays in the construction of the public works when once they are decided upon? Sir HENRY BLAKE, when opening the Blake Pier to public traffic, expressed his sense of the necessity for some sort of shelter for passengers using that, the chief landing-place in the Colony, and we believe it was His Excellency's suggestion that provision should be made for this in the basement of the Clock Tower it was intended

to erect at the head of the wharf. The Governor, like several of his predecessors, has also recognised the uselessness of the present Clock Tower, and that on its present site it is an obstruction to traffic. It was most certainly his intention when he left for England that the new Clock Tower should be built without delay in order to provide protection from sun and rain to passengers using the Blake Pier, and that the old tower should be removed to admit of a freer circulation of air in Queen's Road and to abolish a serious obstruction to traffic between that thoroughfare and Pedder's Street. We trust that His Excellency will lose no time in ascertaining the causes of the delay in prosecuting this work, and putting them aside unless of a most serious and insurmountable description. It is possible that the Department is overworked—indeed we feel pretty confident that this is the fact; but admitting this to be case, it is absolutely no excuse for the failure to get on with necessary public works. If the Public Works Department is undermanned—and there can be little doubt that it is so—additional engineers and architects should be engaged on three or five year terms to carry out these special works, such as the Law Courts, Post Office, and Clock Tower. There would be no difficulty in finding the men, and there need be none about the cost. Engineers are not by any means scarce in Great Britain, and the loss sustained by allowing large sites to lie idle will soon far exceed the amount of their salaries. The waste of public money by this cause involved in the clearing of a large site for the Government Central School (now known as Queen's College) and keeping it idle for some ten years before the erection of the building was a scandal that should never again be repeated. When a building is once decided upon the site should be prepared and the structure erected with the same business-like decision and promptitude shown by a private investor in property. His Excellency the Governor will, we trust, signalise the closing years of his administration by a vigorous endeavour to provide the Colony with the important Public Works above referred to, and will be able to point to them in an advanced stage of erection when the time comes for him to bid farewell to Hongkong. We cannot doubt that Sir HENRY BLAKE takes a lively interest in the erection of these much needed buildings, but there is always a tendency to *laissez faire* among the officials unless they are stirred into activity either by the Head of the Executive or by indignant and aroused public opinion.

CHINESE EMPLOYERS AND THE STRIKE.

(Daily Press, 13th September.)

The existence of a strike among the Chinese mechanics in this Colony is a matter of common intelligence. European employers of labour are well aware of the difficulties caused thereby and have not indeed been slow to complain. They are not perhaps cognisant, however, of the fact that the native labour-employers have been even more hardly hit by the prevailing conditions of the labour market than the Europeans. That this is the case we learn from certain Chinese of unimpeachable character, and we have therefore no reason to discredit the statement. What is still more important, our Chinese informants tell us that it is not the action of the guilds alone or even principally which has produced the present state of affairs. They insist, with the fullest appearance of

sincerity, that the organisation concerned in bringing about these strikes is nothing less than the notorious Triad Society. Now it is not within our province to make minute enquiries into the working of this Society among the native labourers of Hongkong. We can but bring before the public the opinion of a small but very important section of the community, a section which should naturally be well informed in this particular matter. There is, however, a department of the Government service which such a question must concern not a little, and we therefore cannot do wrong in expressing the hope that the Police will strictly investigate the matter. Considerable attention in the past has, we are well aware, been paid by our Police force to the work carried on in the Colony by the Triads. But naturally so powerful an organisation, with which the Chinese Government itself is entirely unable to cope, is not easy to check in a place so peculiarly situated as Hongkong is. China is the home of secret societies, and no secret society is better managed, with a view to maintaining influence over its members, than is the Triad confraternity. It has always proved a thorn in the side of the Hongkong and Singapore authorities, the latter having shown more ability to deal with it than we have. Nevertheless we are sure that our local Government does not under-rate the power of the *Sam Hop Hui*, and we cannot believe that at the present crisis the Society's actions will not be most carefully watched. A very difficult state of affairs has been brought about by illicit means, and in order to counteract this decided action is necessary.

"BEACHCOMBERS" IN HONGKONG.

(Daily Press, 13th September.)

We wrote recently about the desirability of the Hongkong Government deporting from this Colony, after due punishment, Chinese "undesirables" who had been convicted of offences such as watch-snatching and other petty thefts. It is generally recognised that such persons have no business in Hongkong and that the Colony would be much the better for their absence. In the majority of cases the Police must be well aware of their character, and it is possible therefore to argue that to wait until they commit some crime is a mistake. Suspicious persons are arrested at home and indeed, in certain circumstances, out here. Why then, it may be asked, give them the opportunity to injure the peaceable residents in the Colony? It is not, however, only the natives who contribute to the large class of "undesirables" in Hongkong. We have always with us a numerous body of those whom it is usual to style "beachcombers." Hongkong is not the only place in the East, to say nothing of the world in general, where such persons congregate, but certainly of late we have had more than our fair share. These people are no less undesirable in their way than the Chinese loafers. They do not indulge so much in petty theft, but on the other hand they are continually being brought up at the Magistracy for being drunk and disorderly, and in the intervals they pester the inhabitants for alms in the most impudent way. Occasionally among them are met men of education, the more plausible thereby but not, we fear, the more deserving. In what proportion of cases do these wrecks of humanity really seek and obtain employment? Those who are familiar with their faces, week after week, can best answer that question. It is obvious that our present

system, in which the main part is borne by the House of Detention, does not sufficiently protect the Colony against these parasites. It is of no use to house a man at night and turn him out in the day to beg money for drink. We do not wish to return to all the old severity of the laws against rogues and vagabonds, but we do think that less latitude should be given to those among the destitute vagrants who refuse to try for any reputable work and content themselves with inventing plausible tales whereby to obtain from the charitably minded money which they can spend in drink. And in the first place we should like to ask why such ne'er-do-wells are allowed to land in Hongkong at all when deported from other places.

A PRESS CENSORSHIP AT MACAO.

(Daily Press, 17th September.)

To be the agent of despotic government is at all times thankless, and even ridiculous. We are therefore moved to feelings of pity rather than to any other sentiment for that official of the Macao Government to whose lot it falls to examine copies of all newspapers arriving in Macao from this Colony, English as well as Portuguese. The official in question is now deputed to read each issue of the Hongkong journals and, if he should find anything in any way adversely criticising the Macao authorities, to prevent the paper's circulation in the colony. This is in accordance with the new Press law which is being put in force in the colonial possessions of Portugal. As one of our Macao correspondents informed us yesterday, by the new rule all Portuguese who write against the Government and its officers even in a foreign paper are liable to punishment, and if offenders are foreigners within Portuguese jurisdiction they will be expelled for twelve years from Portuguese dominions. This law has just been published in the official *Boletim* at Macao, though it has never been submitted to the Executive Council there. Yet it is stated on good authority that two Macao officials were really responsible for the drafting of the measure. What the exact meaning of this piece of retrograde legislation is, it is only possible to explain upon one supposition, that the Macao Government does not wish to be criticised and therefore that it will not bear close criticism. The English papers in Hongkong have certainly never been animated by a hostile feeling for the authorities at Macao, the old established colony of our Portuguese friends. Relations between Great Britain and Portugal have been particularly cordial for many years past. What then is it that the Macao Government has reason to fear? According to many who have a good knowledge of the inner working of our neighbour, there are not a few matters which will not bear investigation. Now it is not within our province to enquire into the internal affairs of Macao. Since, however, the government there has taken up an aggressive attitude toward the Hongkong Press, we are compelled to think that there must be something very wrong there. Portugal, itself a country enjoying liberty of the Press, has adopted an attitude toward the Press of its colonies worthy only of Russia and countries similarly misgoverned. There must be some reason for this despotic procedure, and if the Macao authorities complain that bad motives are attributed to them they have only themselves to thank for it. We know of no instance where a government has won its struggle against the freedom of the Press and, though

Macao is now unprovided with any periodical journal, whose place is taken by the Portuguese Press in Hongkong, we do not believe that our neighbouring colony's officials will upset the teachings of previous history by boycotting successfully the expression of opinion in newspapers.

HONGKONG AND THE ST. LOUIS EXHIBITION.

(Daily Press, 20th September.)

Of the presence in this Colony of a representative of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition or World's Fair, which is to be held at St. Louis, Missouri, in the summer of 1904, our readers are already aware, and they know that Mr. JOHN BARRETT, the representative in question, has been making Hongkong his headquarters in South China. To the idea of Hongkong taking any part in the Exhibition, however, probably few have devoted any attention since the January meeting of the local Chamber of Commerce. This is scarcely to be wondered at, for the Chamber stated in reply to Mr. RUBLEE, United States Consul-General, who first approached them in the matter, that as Hongkong's manufactures were so inconsiderable and its productions so limited it would be impracticable for the Colony as such to participate in the Exhibition. The Chamber could only suggest that the Chinese workers in gold, silver, blackwood, etc., should be encouraged to send exhibits to St. Louis. No further discussion on the matter has taken place in Hongkong until the recent arrival of the Commissioner here. We confess that at the time the answer of the Chamber of Commerce seemed to us conclusive. Nevertheless a new aspect of the matter has been presented to us, and we think that some consideration is due to the suggestion which is now made to Hongkong. The flood of matter which has poured from the United States about what is being done at St. Louis cannot fail to convince one that no expense is to be spared to make the Exhibition what it claims that it will be, the greatest exhibition on record. We need not expatiate on such facts as that St. Louis is the fourth largest town in the United States and the second largest railway-centre. The importance of the Exhibition consists rather in that it will be visited by people from all parts of the United States. Now Americans in general know little or nothing about Hongkong, not differing in that, we fear, from a majority of the people of the British Empire itself—in London, for instance, we are sure that many persons' sole knowledge of the island is derived from its representation in an advertisement of a popular blue dye. But, it may be asked, what advantage is it to Hongkong that Americans should know anything about us? The Commissioner replies, forcibly: Because Hongkong will get a big advertisement at a very moderate expense. If the people of the United States can be brought to recognise what an important place Hongkong is and its relation to the Far East in general and the Philippine archipelago in particular, then the result cannot fail to be increased trade passing through Hongkong. Now, it is perfectly true that Hongkong has but inconsiderable manufactures and products to show. Therefore the exhibit must be of a different kind, if there is to be one at all. And this brings us to Mr. BARRETT's suggestion to which we alluded above. It is that Hongkong should make a strictly educational display, that is to say an exhibition of maps and diagrams showing the island's position with reference to the China coast, the Philippines, etc., of enlarged photographs, and such instructive

objects. By this means, he argues, the people of the United States will be made to realise what Hongkong is and its importance in relation, above all, to the Philippines. The education of the people means the education of Congress, and in the education of Congress lies the hope of future American legislation with regard to affairs in the Far East being of a beneficial character to international progress and commerce.

As we have said, we think the idea deserves fair consideration, and we therefore introduce it to the notice of our readers.

HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held on the 18th inst. in the Board Room. Present:—Dr. J. M. Atkinson, Principal Civil Medical Officer (President); Hon. Dr. F. W. Clark, Medical Officer of Health; Hon. W. Chatham, Director of Public Works; Mr. F. J. Badeley, Captain Superintendent of Police; Mr. C. McL. Messer, Acting Registrar-General; Mr. E. Osborne, and Mr. Lauchupak.

RINDERPEST IN THE NEW TERRITORY.

There was laid on the table a letter from Mr. A. Gibson, Colonial Veterinary Surgeon, regarding the reported prevalence of rinderpest in certain villages in the New Territory. The villages in question are Shatin, Ho Wo Tsia, Sheung Wo Tsia, and Lek Un, and so far as could be ascertained about eight cattle altogether had died, all of them isolated cases, and no owner apparently losing more than one animal. Mr. Gibson was of opinion that rinderpest was not existent in these villages, and that further action was unnecessary.

Hon. Dr. Clark attached a minute to the effect that as all the cattle proceed to the depot at Hunghom before being slaughtered, there was not much danger of infected meat being sold here.

It was decided, on the suggestion of the PRESIDENT, to take no steps in the matter.

FAT-BOILING ESTABLISHMENT.

A further application was read from the occupier of No. 8, Sutherland Street, asking that the premises be registered as a fat-boiling establishment. The applicant formerly carried on trade at Nos. 8 and 10, Lower Lascar Row, but as these premises were burnt down he now sought to have the licence transferred to No. 8, Sutherland Street.

The application was refused in the first instance because the locality was not deemed suitable for the carrying-on of an offensive trade such as fat-boiling.

Hon. DR. CLARK—The senior inspector of the district reports that he does not consider No. 8, Sutherland Street, to be a suitable place for the establishment of an offensive trade, and the Board previously decided only to grant future licences in suitable places.

The PRESIDENT—I move that the application be not granted.

Mr. BADELEY seconded, and the motion was carried.

LIMEWASHING RETURN.

The limewashing return for the fortnight ended 13th inst. showed 1,171 houses so treated in the Eastern district out of a total of 1,257, and 51 out of a total of 3,857 in the Central district. In the former district there were 28 prosecutions during the period under review, and fines imposed to the amount of \$454.

MORTALITY STATISTICS.

The mortality in the Colony during the week ended 6th inst. was 25.3 per 1,000 per annum, against 23.5 in the preceding week and 18.4 during the corresponding period of last year.

RETURN OF RATS.

A return was laid on the table showing that the number of rats caught during the week ended 15th September was 273, against 865 in the preceding week.

Hon. Dr. CLARK—The decrease in the latter week was owing to a strike amongst the rat-catchers. The Government have decided to increase the fee for each rat from three cents to five cents, but not to increase the wage.

Mr. BADELEY—Are they satisfied?

Hon. Dr. CLARK—Yes.

This was all the public business.

THEFT OF FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

What is regarded as one of the biggest and most daring robberies in the history of the Colony has occurred on board the steamer *Zafiro*, which prior to her last trip to Manila was robbed of the immense sum of fifty thousand dollars gold. The story, briefly told, is as follows. The *Zafiro*, which is owned by Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co., left for Manila on the 12th inst., having shipped specie to the amount stated above, \$50,000 gold. The bullion was consigned to a firm in Manila, and was taken on board here at the last moment, a rule invariably observed by shippers in the case of a consignment of such a valuable nature. Shortly afterwards the vessel sailed on a voyage which proved to be perhaps the most unfortunate she has ever made, for when Manila was reached and preparations were made to land the specie, it was found to be gone. A search of the most thorough description was made throughout the entire ship, but it was absolutely fruitless—not a trace of the treasure was seen. The conjecture is that the box in which it was stored never left Hongkong; for, as far as can be ascertained, nothing of a suspicious nature transpired at the American port. Be that as it may, however, there the astounding fact remained. The *Diamante*, which arrived yesterday from Manila brought news of the loss, and information was at once lodged with the police, who are now doing all they can in the matter. The prospects of a capture or even of an elucidation of the mystery are not bright, however, for the thieves have had a start of about seven days, and have performed their work with such remarkable skill as to leave behind nothing tangible in the way of a clue upon which enquiries might be based. That several persons were implicated in the affair scarcely admits of doubt, and that they were fully cognisant of all the details connected with the shipment and storing of the money seems just as indubitable. The task before the police is a severe one, but it is to be hoped that success will reward the efforts they are making.

INTERESTING STOWAWAY CASE.

Before Mr. F. A. Hazeland at the Magistracy on Tuesday, the 16th inst. Mak Cheuk Ting, compradore of the steamer *Loongsang*, was brought up on three charges—(1) unlawfully aiding and abetting five Chinese to obtain a surreptitious passage from Hongkong to Manila on the 2nd inst.; (2) unlawfully conspiring with one Choy Ping and others to ship them as passengers on board the steamer *Loongsang* without the consent of the owners or master; and (3) unlawfully conspiring with the said Choy Ping and others to defraud the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., by obtaining for them surreptitious passages on the steamer *Loongsang* from Hongkong to Manila. He pleaded not guilty, and was defended by Mr. E. J. Grist; Mr. J. Hastings appeared for the prosecution. The defendant's tallyman was also charged with aiding and abetting the stowaways, and he too was represented by Mr. Grist.

In detailing the facts of the case, Mr. Hastings said the *Loongsang* left this port for Manila on the 2nd inst., and before leaving the crew were counted on board in presence of the officers and a doctor representing the United States Consul. They were found to number sixty-two, including twelve men in the compradore's department. The object of this careful enumeration in presence of the representative of the United States Consul was that the men should be accounted for at Manila on the ship's leaving that port, in order that the authorities there should be able to see for themselves that every man who left Hongkong on the vessel also returned here. If anyone was missing, the authorities took it that he had escaped from the ship, which was held to be guilty. The steamer arrived at Manila on the 5th inst., continued Mr. Hastings, and on the 8th, in consequence of information received, the whole of the crew were mustered on deck. The compradore (the first defendant) was asked if his twelve men were all right, and he replied in the affirmative. Notwithstanding this assurance, however, one of the compradore's men was suspected, and the ship

was searched. In the lower holds two Chinese stowaways were found, one of them a tallyman to the first defendant. He had hidden himself away in order to screen the presence on board of a pseudo-tallyman, who was picked out from the compradore's men and put in irons. The steamer was searched again on the evening of the 8th, without further result. On the 10th a suspicious-looking lighter came alongside, and on its being searched two stowaways from the *Loongsang* were found hidden on board, thus accounting for four altogether. It would be shown in evidence, said Mr. Hastings, that the first defendant paid the men on the lighter some money, in order, presumably, to take the stowaways ashore. On the 11th, on account of further information received, the ship's officers came to the conclusion that another of the compradore's men was a stowaway, and he also was taken away from the number, thus leaving it at eleven only. When this man was put in irons, the compradore came to the captain in a temper and demanded—"What for you lock my men up? You look out when we get to Hongkong." On the steamer's leaving she was fined five hundred dollars gold by the United States authorities, because the compradore only left with eleven men, whereas he arrived with twelve. The *Loongsang* left Manila on the 12th and arrived here on the 15th, and the captain and officers were so convinced that no man had escaped from the ship at Manila that they decided to search the ship again. After having been granted pratique by the doctor, the *Loongsang* went into the quarantine station and the officers communicated with the Water Police, whom they requested to use measures to prevent any person from having communication with the vessel. The entire crew were lined up on deck, and the officers and police proceeded to search the steamer thoroughly. They looked in every possible place, but could find no one. As they were coming out of the compradore's room, the captain noticed there a cask which appeared to be full of rice, and idly he poked his finger into the cereal. He was surprised to touch something hard, and on brushing the rice away found that there was only a thin layer of it. The barrel had been inverted, and underneath it lay the missing man. The ruse was an extremely clever one, for the rice covering the bottom of the cask gave it the appearance of being full, in which case it would not have provided a hiding-place for anyone. The man thus unearthed was the second defendant, a tallyman of the first defendant. It would be proved in evidence, concluded Mr. Hastings, from the statement of one of the stowaways who had turned King's evidence, that the first defendant undertook to get him to Manila, and that the price agreed upon was \$180, which was to be paid by the man's relatives and refunded to them out of his wages when he got to Manila. In consequence of that agreement, the first defendant stowed him away on board the steamer; this man was one of those arrested in the ranks of the first defendant's men. Before sitting down, Mr. Hastings pointed out that under the Ordinance the punishment for aiding and abetting was by fine only, but if the defendant received \$200 for each of the five stowaways, he could very well afford to pay a fine of, say \$500, which would leave him with \$500 still in hand.

Choy Ping, the stowaway who had turned King's evidence, said he was a shop coolie, and had resided in Hongkong for several years. His people wanted him to go to Manila, and to that end made arrangements with the first defendant. The first time witness saw this defendant was on 2nd September, at the door of the Man Li Yun—a Chinese firm trading to Manila whose address witness did not know. Witness was taken on board the *Loongsang* by a foki of the Man Li Yun. On board he first went to the accountant's room, where he saw the first defendant. Witness said he wanted to go to Manila, and defendant said—"I'll take you there; don't be afraid; I'll guarantee you'll get there." Defendant did not say anything to witness about how much he was to get for taking him to Manila. The first defendant also said—"You will stay here; don't go out and be seen by foreigners. If you are arrested, don't speak. Say that no one brought you on board, that no one fed you, and that you brought your own bread." Witness was quite willing to carry out these instructions. When the ship

got to Manila, and she was discharging, the first defendant told him to go up on deck from the accountant's room and serve out tally-sticks; this the defendant did, with success. When the crew were mustered on deck, witness, on the telling of the first defendant, took his place amongst the comprador's men. He was afterwards discovered, put in irons, and brought back to Hongkong. There were six stowaways on board the steamer, and one of them got ashore at Manila one morning—a Monday.

The case was at this point adjourned till Friday at 2.15 p.m., bail being fixed at \$1,000 each. The bail for the five stowaways was placed at \$500 each, and their case remanded till the same.

The comprador's bail was paid immediately by friends waiting outside the Court.

ALLEGED ATTEMPTED FRAUD ON THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK.

Before Mr. F. Hazeland at the Magistracy on the 12th inst. the hearing of the charges against the Jew Saul Levy was resumed.

Several other witnesses were called for the defence to prove that defendant had no guilty knowledge when he presented the notes at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and when later he was found to be in possession of other forged notes.

Jacob Benjamin Jacobs, assistant manager of the Queen's Hotel, said he had been acquainted with defendant for seven or eight months, and knew for a fact that he could speak with fluency only in his own language, Hebrew. He could also speak a few words of Hindustani, but witness had never heard him express himself in English. Further, as far as witness was aware, defendant could write only in Hebrew.

By Mr. Master—During the past seven months witness had had ten or twelve conversations with defendant on general matters. These conversations took place in the house of defendant's mother-in-law; on two or three occasions witness asked him in their own language if he understood English, and the reply was always in the negative. Witness would not swear that defendant was entirely ignorant of that language; he might possibly be able to speak a little "pidgin" English—"Come here," "go there," "no wanchee," and such expressions. Witness was not aware if defendant's knowledge of "pidgin" English extended to the expression, "I come back one o'clock." Defendant was a hawker of miscellaneous goods, but witness did not know how much he made out of the business.

This concluded the case for the defence, and Mr. Hastings, in summing up, contended that the prosecution had failed entirely to prove that there was guilty knowledge on the part of defendant. Proceeding, he laid stress on the fact that his client, instead of going to Canton or some other place where the disposal of the notes would have been made easy, had he been aware of their being forgeries and anxious to get rid of them with the least possible risk to himself, went to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank itself and handed the notes over the counter for entry in his pass book. Was that the action of a guilty man? If the prosecution were to be believed, defendant was either a daring knave or the biggest fool on record. Then again, he did not ask to have the notes cashed, in which case the risk of discovery would have been lessened, but simply to have them credited to his account. Another strong proof of his innocence was that he gave his proper name and address, and when the police entered to search his house the box in which the notes were placed was immediately opened and they were handed over. That fact, and the other one that the notes were found in the box of a child who might at any time have taken them out into the street, thus courting discovery, were strong points in defendant's favour. Mr. Hastings after reviewing other material points for the defence, submitted that the prosecution had completely failed to establish its case, and asked his Worship to discharge defendant. As to the case for the defence, could evidence be stronger than that of the little ten-year-old son of defendant, whose story of how he found the notes was not only possible but highly probable.

In all the circumstances, Mr. Hastings was of opinion that there was absolutely no case to go to the jury, and reiterated his request for the dismissal of the charges.

His Worship, who said it was not necessary for him to hear Mr. Master for the prosecution committed the prisoner for trial.

The charge against the girl was withdrawn, and she was liberated.

Mr. Hastings made an unsuccessful application for bail for his client.

The result of the case will be found in the Supreme Court report on pp. 223 and 224.

DEATH OF MR. D. R. CRAWFORD.

Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co. informed us the 12th inst. that they were in receipt of a telegram from home announcing the death of Mr. D. R. Crawford on the 14th inst. The deceased gentleman was lately the principal of this well-known firm. Mr. and Mrs. Crawford were residing in Partick, Glasgow, previous to the sad event, and although not so stated in the cablegram, it is presumed that Mr. Crawford died there. According to latest mail news from home, Mr. Crawford was in good health, so that his end must have been sudden. Mr. Crawford quitted Hongkong last year. He left the Far East in 1888, but returned here in 1895. After spending about six more years in the Colony he finally retired from the business. He was well known and highly respected in Hongkong and the Far East generally, and the news of his death will be heard with regret by a very large number of China residents. During his stay in Hongkong he was a prominent figure in public affairs and he was a warm and liberal supporter of the various benevolent schemes of the Colony. He was a J.P., he filled for long the post of Hon. Treasurer of the St. Andrew's Society, and sat on the Committee of Management of the Union Church. Mr. Crawford leaves a son and three daughters. The son, Frank, is studying at Glasgow University. One of the daughters is married to Mr. Dunn Clark, of Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co., a second to Mr. G. A. Caldwell, and the other is married in England. To the bereaved family we, in common with all their friends and acquaintances, tender our sincere sympathy.

A service in memory of Mr. Crawford was held in the Union Church on the 14th inst. In an eloquent sermon the pastor, Rev. C. H. Hickling, extolled the high character of the deceased gentleman, and the service closed with the "Dead March," by the organist, Mr. G. Grimble. The heads and employees of the firm were present.

DARING ATTEMPT AT HOUSE-BREAKING

In the early hours of Friday morning a Chinaman made a daring attempt to break into the house of Dr. Gomez at Kowloon, and was only prevented from ransacking probably the entire place by the timely awakening of one of the servants. The robber effected an entry by means of the servants' quarters, where he laid hands on all the clothing within reach and tied it up in a bundle, leaving it at a convenient spot for removal when the time for departure came. Four servants occupied the room wherein he was carrying on operations, and above the head of one he observed a coat hanging. With the object of making a clean sweep, he reached up and took the coat from its peg, but in doing so accidentally flicked the face of the sleeping man. The latter awoke and asked, "Who is that?" and the thief, probably hoping to pass as one of the other servants, replied, "Oh, it's all right; I feel unwell, that's all." The other recognised the voice as a strange one, and demanded again, "Who are you, and what do you want?" Seeing that the game was up, the robber struck the other and then took to his heels, leaving behind him a house fully alive to the nature of events, as was seen in the outcry which followed his escape. The other servants were awakened by the first, and all four joined in pursuit of the man, who was running along the sea-front in the direction of the Docks. Many people in the vicinity were aroused by the noise, and some, hastening to their balconies, saw four shouting and gesticulating Chinamen in hot pursuit of

another who was running hard far ahead of them. The thief bolted into the grounds of the 10th Bombay officers' mess, and as his pursuers were afraid of trespassing on private ground they gave up the chase. The house-breaker left a pair of shoes behind as a memento of his visit, but took nothing away.

THE HONGKONG CORONATION CONTINGENT.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

London, 15th August

On the great morning we were all up and breakfasted early and marched out of camp shortly after 6 a.m. We went by train to Kings' Cross and then marched thence to Whitehall. We were very fortunate, as the procession passed us both going to and returning from the Abbey. The King looked very well, I thought, but the Queen seemed rather tired out. She did not look as fresh as she did at the Colonial review on the 1st July. The royal coaches and horses were just splendid, also the other coaches of the dukes, etc. We expected to be able to get food in London. In fact, arrangements were made to provide same, but somehow these were cancelled. Consequently we went hungry. Fortunately there was a police canteen close by and most of us were able to obtain something, no matter how small for the inner man.

It was a cold day and having to stand still for so long chilled one to the bone. Fortunately I had a small flask of neat whisky which was very welcome. The weather was threatening but it did not rain where we were. It was splendid to hear the cheering; it seemed like one great roar. After the King and Queen were crowned the National Anthem was sung all along the line. The people in stands and the crowd outside took it up in succession. As soon as one lot finished everyone within earshot gave three cheers and then the next stand and those adjacent took it up, and on all along the route as far as we could see and hear. It was really touching. We got back to camp about 5 p.m., tired out with the day's exertions.

On the 12th the Coronation medals were presented to the Colonials. We all marched to Buckingham Palace from Victoria Station. The streets were packed with people. When the King and Queen, the Princess of Wales, etc., came out of the Palace on to the lawn the Royal salute was given. The King and Queen and Royal family sat under a small tent. The men filed up one by one, saluted the King, then received the medal from the Prince of Wales. Officers' names were called out. After this was over all the officers came to the front and the whole contingent marched up in review order. Then the Royal salute was again given. The King afterwards walked out and made a speech.

He walked quite strongly and looked very well. He spoke up well, as I heard every word he said, though I was some way off. He said how pleased he was to see us all, wished us safe return, etc., etc., and ended up with "God bless you all! Amen." Then helmets and other head-gear were doffed and three rousing cheers given. Officers resumed their original places and the whole lot marched past and out.

The medal does not strike me as being a thing of beauty. It has the profile of the King and Queen together on one side and a little inscription on the other. The Queen's head is very poorly done. The medal is of rather an oval shape with a border of raised work. The ribbon is really pretty, red, white and blue alternating, with the red in the centre.

We leave on the 19th inst. via Canada.

The cholera in Iloilo is assuming something of an epidemic form. The report of the 4th inst. from there showed a mortality of nearly 300 in the province. Inspectors have been detailed to fight the disease there and everything possible will be done by the civil authorities to stamp it out. The City of Manila had about the average number of cases on the 4th inst.—12 Filipinos, 3 Chinese, and 2 Americans. The returns of cases and deaths which have been reported since the commencement of the outbreak show 3,869 and 2,912 as the respective totals of cases and deaths.

SEVERE TYPHOON OFF JAPAN.

"PRINCESS IRENE'S" EXPERIENCE.

The *Shanghai Times*, in its issue of the 13th inst., has the following account of a typhoon experienced on the run between Yokohama and Kobe by the N.D.L. steamer *Princess Irene*, which left Woosung on the 13th at 3.30 p.m. and was moored at Kowloon at 7.30 a.m. on the 16th, having arrived in the harbour about 2 o'clock:—

When the *Princess Irene* reached Woosung yesterday her passengers and officers had a rough weather tale all ready for the entertainment of their friends. The typhoon of which Shanghai had a recent brush reached the coast of Japan in season to meet the German ship while en route from Yokohama to Kobe. Everybody on board had an experience to be remembered, for while the ship stood the blow without injury, only the best-seasoned sailors escaped sea-sickness, and incidents both during the storm and afterward in Kobe harbour were not at all tame.

Leaving Yokohama on Saturday morning, the 6th inst., the ship met the typhoon almost as soon as she got outside. High seas and blustering winds heralded it. When quite near the Kii Channel the ship had to put out to sea, not only because of the rough weather, but because of a thick mist, which made remaining in the neighbourhood of land highly dangerous. There were no accidents to the vessel or passengers during the trip, but naturally the timid of nerve and stomach sought the seclusion of their cabins and exchanged telepathic condolences all through the blast. The waiters had an easy time in the dining saloon. Heavy weather tossed the ship all day Sunday and a good part of Monday, delaying the arrival at Kobe until late Monday afternoon. Several launches and sampans were awaiting the mail when she cast anchor, but the swell was so heavy that there was no getting within boarding distance, unless at the expense of some damage to the craft. After hovering in the neighbourhood of the liner for probably an hour, a gangway was hung from the port side, where it was supposed to be a little calmer. Had this course been pursued at first there would have been little difficulty in getting on board, but by this time the *Princess Irene* had turned with the tide, and it was quite as choppy there as on the other side. A launch went round and tried to lay to at about a yard distant from the gangway. After a while a lull came, and the first man landed from the launch, followed by about half-a-dozen others, these feats being watched by the crew and passengers from the upper decks with considerable interest. It was noticeable that many scores of trunks and boxes were awaiting transshipment, and an attempt was made to get a few of these on board Messrs. Nickel's launch, while a solitary passenger and trunk steamed away in another launch, after an exciting five minutes, during which the trunk, an umbrella, mackintosh, and the passenger himself were successfully thrown over from ship to ship. After a series of these stirring experiments attempts to land passengers and luggage that night were abandoned. Next morning the gale had passed, and fine weather with light breezes attended the trip to Nagasaki and to this port.

The typhoon which treated the *Princess Irene* in so surly a manner was not less unkind to the smaller vessels, many of which barely escaped being sunk. *Sakaki Maru* (No. 5), a sailing vessel of about 100 tons burden, which was lying off Wadasaki-cho, near Kobe, with some 27,000 cabbies of coal on board consigned to the Mitsui Bishi Company, sprung a leak and soon afterward sunk. The position of No. 7 *Sakaki Maru*, which was lying near the sunken vessel, became very dangerous, but the efforts of the water police to rescue her were of little avail on account of the high seas. Ultimately, however, the vessel was secured to the railway pier, and in this way she was probably saved from becoming a wreck. The embankment at Odawara, which recently suffered from a tidal wave, was much damaged by high seas, and occasionally the streets of the town were threatened. The police and men of the fire brigade endeavoured to repair the damage, and so prevent an inrush of water into the streets, but in the operation

seven firemen were injured. Huge waves dashed over the godowns along Hyogo bay and two belonging to the Hyogo Warehouse Co. were badly damaged.

THE COMMERCIAL TREATY.

A commercial reader with considerable experience in regard to the Transit Pass system, favours our contemporary, the *Peking and Tientsin Times*, with the following remarks on the subject of the just concluded treaty:—

The different telegrams that have reached here in regard to the new Anglo-Chinese Commercial Treaty will have been read with the utmost interest by all business men connected with the China trade. It must be surprising to many that the address of Mr. C. J. Dudgeon at the Special General Meeting of the China Association in Shanghai on 31st July last, has not called for more ventilated opinions. Whoever is responsible for the appointment of Mr. Dudgeon on the Commission to assist Sir James Mackay in discussing and drawing up the proposed treaty with the Chinese Commission, we do not know, but we accept his qualifications for the position by the calm manner in which the members of the China Association listened to what he had to say and what has more or less been agreed to by the Commissioner, especially the abolition of *lekin* and the substitution of a surtax on all exports and imports to recompense the Chinese Government for the loss. What the amount of the surtax is does not clearly appear, but when we are told by Reuter that there will be a total duty on imports to the extent of 15 per cent. it takes our breath away. We are fully aware of the failure of the Transit Pass system, but it is not generally known why it was a failure. It was the apathy of the representatives of the British Government in not enforcing treaty rights. In the treaty of Tientsin it is provided that British goods having paid an import duty of 5 per cent. are entitled to go to any inland market by paying an extra duty of 2½ per cent. for which the owners get a Transit Pass to take the goods to their destination without any further payment whatever. Transit Passes for exports are arranged for much on the same lines, so that foreign imports which go to an inland market and native goods from the interior destined for a foreign country should pay a total duty of 7½ per cent. (say 5 per cent. and 2½ per cent.). The Transit Pass system was perfectly simple and if the British Consuls at the treaty ports had supported it there would have been no question now about *lekin* on foreign cargo. The duties on native produce scarcely come within the consideration of foreign Powers. When the Protocol was accepted over a year ago it was agreed in it that goods for the use of Europeans which had hitherto escaped duty should pay an *ad valorem* tax of 5 per cent., which was bad enough, but when we see in the distance a further increase of 10 per cent. the position is simply appalling. There is little more to add beyond the fact that if the Chinese authorities have ignored the Transit Pass system where there was documentary proof in the shape of a Transit Pass, how much more are they likely to do so without such a document. It is only a few years ago that the West River in South China was opened to foreign trade, and in consequence the *lekin* stations along this waterway had to be abolished or the staff largely reduced. What was the result? The men from these stations had to find a living elsewhere and became river pirates. We can only conclude that if *lekin* stations all over China are abolished and no provision is made for the employees or Provincial authorities who depend upon *lekin* for a living, a dissatisfaction will arise which may be difficult to cope with and wholesale robbery and violence will result. We are firmly of opinion that the Transit Pass system should be upheld and in the meantime there should be no increase of duty. Mr. H. J. Such's remarks at the China Association meeting referred to were much to the point, although they are reported to cause laughter.

Prince Tsai Chen, the Chinese special envoy to the Coronation, arrived at Tokyo on the 1st and was received the next day by the Emperor and Empress of Japan.

MACAO.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Macao, 14th September.

THE WEATHER.

The weather here during the last week has been delightful, and the heat has been tempered by an occasional really cool breeze, each seeming as it were the harbingers of the coming winter. Apropos of this, I may call attention to the need for adjustment in the temperatures recorded by the meteorological office, which daily points a damning finger at Canton and Macao, and presents to the residents of Hongkong the consolation that they are living in the coolest place in South China: in reality those who have been to these three ports in turn will agree that this month Canton has been the coolest, and that Macao is invariably less trying than Hongkong—always excepting the Peak, which is for the most part only seen from afar.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Last Sunday there were more visitors in Macao than there have been before this summer, and also both the *Robin* and *Sandpiper* were here. The latter boat left for the West River on Monday, but it is hoped that it will bring back Capt Lockhart for his honeymoon in the middle of next month. The *Robin* went out for firing practice on Monday and the next morning followed the *Sandpiper* to Samshui. This week also there are a number of visitors from Hongkong, including the Colonial Secretary, who has come over for the shooting.

FESTIVITIES.

On Friday evening the Governor gave an evening party at the Flora in honour of Mrs. Lello's birthday; there were a large number of guests and the garden was beautifully lighted up with Japanese lanterns. On September 28th, the King of Portugal's birthday, there will be a service in the Cathedral in the morning, a parade in the afternoon, and in the evening a ball either at the Flora or at Government House. There will probably be the usual illuminations and it is to be hoped that one or two British gunboats will be present. The bazaar which I mentioned in my last letter will take place on October 11 in the Avenida Vasco da Gama; a ladies' committee has been formed to make arrangements and to receive gifts of any kind for the bazaar.

[FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.]

Macao, 12th September.

MORE TAXATION.

It appears that the Government of this Holy City is not satisfied with the increased revenues derived from monopolies in gambling houses, in opium-farms, and in some of the primary necessities of life, and is imposing more taxation on various industries which will render the life of the working-class more arduous and living generally very expensive. By a new Ordinance, all fire-cracker establishments must each pay yearly \$1,000. Only one or two establishments will be able to comply with this regulation. The authorities are making a law compelling, under threat of fine and imprisonment, all masters to register their servants; of course, a fee is charged for every registration, but it is said that the fee will be small. Nothing is ever done gratis in this city. The enforcement of the Ordinance will probably meet with great opposition amongst the Chinese, large numbers of whom will leave for other places, and the trade will suffer by it. It is the Chinese who are supporting the Colony. There is no necessity for this legislation. When a committee was appointed in Hongkong not long ago to study this very question in that Colony, Sir Henry Blake and others who have large experience did not approve the registration of servants.

Hongkong will gain by Macao's blunders. Someone has suggested that the Municipal Council should register all authorities of this Colony, and by imposing on them a regular fee, bring some money to the Municipality, the revenues of which have to a great extent been appropriated by the Government.

DESPOTIC LEGISLATION.

The authorities here are not satisfied that a man could not be imprisoned for more than twenty-four hours without being charged before

a magistrate, as was formerly the law. According to a new police Ordinance, the commander of the force may keep men in the barrack's jail for forty-eight hours without a trial, not reckoning holidays, when Government establishments are closed. A new Press law for all Portuguese Colonies has already received Royal signature and will soon be put in force. In future, all Portuguese who write against the Government and its officers even in a foreign paper are liable to punishment, and if the offenders are foreigners residing within Portuguese jurisdiction, they will be expelled for twelve years from her dominions. Perhaps those who have drafted this law would like to propose the re-establishment of corporal and capital punishment, of slavery, and the branding of all offenders. In Portugal there is full liberty of the Press. The Government, its Ministers and the King are often severely criticised and sometimes in a most extraordinary manner. The Portuguese Government does not learn much from contemporary history. Spain blamed the friars for the loss of the Philippine archipelago. Religious orders have been abolished long ago in Portugal and in her Colonies. If Portugal loses her Colonies, whose fault will it be?

CANTON.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Canton, 18th September.

OFFICIAL CHANGES.

The new provincial Governor H.E. Lee Hing-yui having arrived on Sunday, the 14th inst., it is said that he will take over the seals of office from H.E. Tak Sow and the latter will take over the office of H.E. Tao Mu, as Acting Viceroy of the Two Kwang, on the 20th day of the 8th moon (i.e., the 21st prox.).

OPIMUM.

The opium-farmers of Canton in the name of Kwong Hing & Co. have petitioned the Provincial Treasurer to send a despatch to the Commissioner of the Kung Tak Customs at Kowloon to render all possible assistance in seizing contraband opium. The Commissioner sent a telegram to the Colonial Office of Great Britain, whence it was forwarded to the Houses of Parliament. The answer returned was in effect that by the Opium Convention China has no right to impose further duty on opium, and if any duty is leviable at all, Great Britain should levy upon it on export, etc. This was telegraphed to Sir Robert Hart, who says that China is very poor, so much so that she imposes duties upon almost everything. As opium smoking is a thing injurious to the health of people, has not China a right to levy further duties on it in the interior, though not in treaty ports? This was communicated to the Colonial Office, and to the Viceroy of Canton. If Kwong Hing & Co. are not allowed to charge duties in the treaty ports, what little duty they charge in the interior is certainly not enough to keep up the monopoly. The Company is under the control of the Chinese officials, although managed by merchants, and whatever duties the latter have collected they have to report to the former monthly. From the commencement of the business till now the collection can not have been much for its result very satisfactory. On the West River, for instance, the Company has its agents or *weiyuin* to collect opium duties, and there is an office somewhere near Dusing. The natives there, being dissatisfied with the additional taxation, collected a big crowd, and stormed the office. Upon the matter being reported to Kwong Hing & Co. here they applied to the Viceroy for help and H.E. despatched Admiral Lee Chon with a regiment of soldiers.

On the 9th inst. a farewell dinner was given to Sir James L. Mackay at the Shanghai Club by some of the numerous friends that he made during his stay in Shanghai. Mr. F. S. Bourne, Acting Chief Justice, being in the chair, and Messrs C. J. Dudgeon and E. B. Skottowe in the vice-chairs. After the toast of the King had been duly honoured, the Chairman proposed the health of the guest of the evening in a brief speech, to which Sir James responded.

PAKHOI.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Pakhoi, 13th September.

THE KEROSENE TRADE.

The steamship *Peluse* arrived here from Hongkong on the 25th ult. with kerosene oil in bulk. After discharging her cargo she left on the 28th ult. Her arrival marks a new era in the annals of the kerosene trade of this port, which is by no means an unimportant one. It may be noted that as we have no tank to receive the oil in bulk or any other such contrivance to facilitate the prompt discharge of the oil in that condition, it took fully three days to pump the oil into empty tins before it could be landed. Whether the enterprise will be a financial success remains to be seen. That those concerned must be looking upon it with confidence there is little doubt, for the *Peluse* returned again on the 6th inst. with a second lot of EMIGRANTS.

The steamship *Arnold Luyken* arrived on the 4th inst. She took on board about 800 emigrants and left for Mintok on the 6th inst. Had there been sufficient accommodation on board, several hundreds more could have joined in this trip. Those that are left behind would doubtless be conveyed by the next vessel to be chartered for this purpose.

LOCAL CONDITIONS.

The disease prevalent here some few weeks back, mentioned in my last letter, is now almost unheard of, owing probably to the slight change in the weather. Although the heat during the day is not materially abated, we are enjoying a nice cool breeze morning and evening.

The Taotai of Linchow left this place on the 7th instant for Canton by the Chinese gunboat *Kwong Kang*.

A STRIKE.

There was a rather unpleasant occurrence on board the steamship *Triumph* shortly after her arrival here from Hongkong on the 1st inst., which caused her detention until the 3rd., when she left for Haiphong. There was a slight dispute between the crew of a lighter and an officer on board the steamer, and the result was a strike of all the lighters. It was not until after some efforts had been made by the agents to smooth matters down that the lighters resumed work on board the *Triumph*. The lighter people and the stevedores here seem to be too sensitive; they are ready to strike or boycott on the slightest pretence. They manifested this inclination twice on board the *Hailong* and once on board the *Thales*, not very long ago. If there is one thing more than another which should be maintained here it is European prestige in the eyes of the natives. On the other hand, a little discretion used by the officers on board steamers might prevent awkward incidents.

PEKING.

Peking, 8th September.

THE LKIN STATIONS.

To-day is the day set for the closing of the *lekin* revenue stations, but I believe the last word from the Foreign Office is that the closing is conditional upon something else, so the closing may be only in the air as yet. Peking merchants have been congratulating themselves upon the relief from the burden of these *lekin* barriers, but it is apparent that the Chinese authorities are none too willing to give up those places from which a large revenue comes in.

OFFICIAL CHANGES.

The removal of Prince Su and the substitution of Prince Ching and Yung Lu by no means indicate a revival of the anti-foreign feeling in Peking. Prince Su had already served two years in the capacity of collector, which was over the usual term of service. He was getting the service in better condition than ever before, and would have made it more efficient still. He has been a financial loser by his reforming zeal, and doubtless his successors in office will find it difficult to hand in the same amount of revenue. The project which Prince Su had in hand for the paving of the streets had not been abandoned, and bids are out now for material.

ILLNESS OF BISHOP FAVIER.

Bishop Favier has suffered from a stroke of

apoplexy and grave fears are entertained of his recovery. The last report is that his condition has somewhat improved. The gout has been his persistent enemy for some time.

THE PEKING-KALGAN RAILWAY.

A letter from Kalgan informs us that Shên Taotai from Shansi has arrived, and is pushing forward the scheme of the railroad between Peking and Kalgan. He says the money for the enterprise is well in hand, and that within five years the road will be in running order. This will be good news to those who have clambered those rocky roads for these many years.

THE EMPRESS-DOWAGER'S NEW PALACE.

The buildings at the Echo Park of the Empress Dowager are now reported finished, and on the 11th of September there is to be house-warming. The buildings are several of them two stories in height and furnished in foreign fashion. Tables and chairs are of foreign pattern and made mostly at the Industrial School in the southern city. Some of the beautiful rugs and carpets for use at the Park have been shown to visitors at the Industrial School. Dragon boats are numerous in the lakes, and the splendours of the palace are to surpass those of former days. Furthermore, the Empress seems to contemplate a more generous hospitality to foreigners, and kitchens are to be fitted up in foreign fashion, and cooks skilled in the culinary art of foreign lands are to be engaged.

LYNCH LAW.

Several of the Indian soldiers on duty in Peking got into rather serious trouble a few days ago. They were such frequent visitors at certain houses in one part of the city that their presence was considered a nuisance, and they were invited to stay away. They persisted in their attempts at entrance to such an extent that the neighbours and *habitués* of these places decided on stringent measures. So when five or six tall Hindoos made their appearance the other day the people fell upon them and tumbled them into the filthy moat or ditch in that vicinity. On coming out they were treated to another bath, till it looked as though they might be drowned in filth. Finally they were allowed to return. On reporting the matter to their superiors they refused to do anything towards punishing the perpetrators, as the soldiers were out without leave and richly deserved all they got.

THE COMMISSIONER TO JAPAN.

Wu Ju-lun, Commissioner to Japan to investigate educational matters, is about to return to Peking. His report will be looked forward to with great interest. He was not a student of foreign affairs, nor supposed to be interested in the modern development of China along the lines of Western civilisation.—N.-C. Daily News.

NORTHERN NOTES.

The following items are from the *P. & T. Times* (shortly to become a daily as well as a weekly paper) of the 6th instant:—

The marriage of Yung Lu's daughter to Prince Chun is notified to take place on the 19th of the 9th moon.

It is confidently stated that the stamp-duty will shortly come into operation, and if the Chinese public rightly understand its object it will prove a very satisfactory means of revenue to the Government, as well as tend to simplify the complications surrounding contracts and title deeds in this country.

Yung Lu the other day went to the Palace to return thanks for "posthumous honours granted to his ancestors." This rather set official Peking on the *qui vive*, as nothing had been heard of it. Enquiry showed that Yung Lu had asked this favour, and as with him to ask is to have, it was granted.

According to the *Je Je*, the Russians have drawn attention to some points in the new Commercial Treaty which they say menace China's integrity, and they warn the Chinese Government that if they do not protest against the Treaty the withdrawal from Manchuria will not take place. This is a fairly safe threat, but we accept the statement with great reservation.

We are glad to hear on the best authority that the prohibition of inland navigation on the Liao has been withdrawn by the Russian

authorities under orders from St. Petersburg, the only condition being the observance of the inland steam navigation rules and regulations. Messrs. Bandler & Co. are to be congratulated on this termination of what appeared a vexatious interruption of their enterprise.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.]

MACAO AND ARMS-SMUGGLING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

Hongkong, 16th September.

SIR,—In your issue of the 7th ult. you published a letter from the Portuguese Consul-General in this Colony to the effect that the rumour which was then current that large quantities of arms had been imported into Macao for the interior of China was untrue and had no foundation whatever, as enquiries made by the Macao Government into the matter had failed to elicit any support of the said rumour. I do not know whether the public mind was satisfied after that, but the article you publish in your issue of yesterday, under the heading of "Alleged Arms-Smuggling," seems to point to the fact that the rumour had some *raison d'être*, even if untrue. It also disposes of the belief entertained by some people that the rumour was circulated maliciously with the intention of getting the Macao authorities into trouble. Thanking you in anticipation for the insertion of these lines,—Yours, &c.

VERITAS.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

Hongkong, 18th September.

SIR,—Will you kindly permit me through the medium of your columns to draw the attention of the Government to the barbarous practice prevalent in bird-shops of cooping in young pups in bamboo cages about one and a half times (or even less) the size of the unfortunate animals, with the inevitable result that a deafening noise is maintained day after day, much to the annoyance of passers-by. Another matter which might also be looked into is the amount of seed with which the birds are fed; judging by the semi-empty seed boxes there would seem to be very little. It is a well known practice among bird-dealers to starve the creatures so as to heighten the notes of songsters and thus attract the attention of intending purchasers—which, if true, is brutal in the extreme and deserving of condign punishment.—Yours, etc.,

HUMANE.

UNIVERSAL TRADING CO., LD.

The second ordinary annual meeting of shareholders in the above Company was held at the office, 4, Des Vœux Road Central, on the 12th inst. Mr. Ellis Kadocrie, the general manager, presided, and the others present were Messrs. Chau Siu Ki, Lau Clupak, Kwong I'o Shiu, Poon Yuen Chuen, and H. A. Meyer (secretary).

The notice convening the meeting having been read,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—The report and accounts having been in your hands for some time, I shall, with your permission, take them as read. As you will have seen by the report, we are unable to declare a dividend for our last half year. It is to be regretted that owing to a combination of circumstances which it was quite impossible to foresee, we find ourselves in this position. You will, however, observe that our property in Shanghai, which has absorbed \$82,733.17, is as yet unproductive, but this will only be until November next, when it is hoped that it will be completed and occupied. I have nothing further to add, but if any shareholder has any question to ask I shall be pleased to answer it.

There were no questions, and on the motion of the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Mr. LAU CHUPAK, the report and accounts were adopted and passed.

The next business was the re-election as auditor of Mr. W. H. Potts, and on the motion of Mr. CHAU SIU KI, seconded by Mr. KWONG PO SHIU, the reappointment was duly made. This was all the business.

HONGKONG COTTON SPINNING, WEAVING & DYEING CO., LD.

The fifth ordinary meeting of the above Company was held on the 15th inst. in the offices of the general managers (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.). The Hon. C. W. Dickson (chairman) presided, and there were also present Messrs. A. Haupt and R. Chatterton Wilcox (directors), W. A. Cruickshank, K. McK. Ross, C. H. Ross, J. Barton, K. A. Chinoy, J. A. Chinoy, Ho Fook, Lo Cheung Shiu, Ho Yu Sam, A. Shaw (manager), A. Brooke Smith (secretary), and others.

The notice calling the meeting having been read,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—The report and statement of accounts now before you I propose with your concurrence to take as read. The result shown I hope you will regard as satisfactory. Our yarns are becoming well and favourably known and there is a steady and increasing demand for them, which under normal conditions should allow of our working with fair margins. The position appeared to your Consulting Committee sufficiently encouraging to justify the purchase of additional preparation machinery and a further 5,000 spindles, part of which has already arrived and been erected and the remainder is expected to be in working order early next year. Although latterly we have been handicapped to some extent by considerable sickness amongst our operatives yet we have reason to congratulate ourselves that we this year escaped any severe visitation of plague, and if only we are next year equally fortunate we may hope to benefit by increased production from the addition to our plant and also from the gradual improvement which is taking place in the aptitude of our workpeople. The health of our employees is a matter of very great importance to the Company, and it is obviously good policy to ensure their being comfortably housed. To this end it has been decided to expend a considerable sum in the erection of a large and suitable building capable of accommodating some 800 hands, the site selected being upon land adjacent to the mill itself and belonging to the Company. These quarters should be ready for occupation by the end of March next, and it is hoped that being kept as they will be in a strictly sanitary condition the dangers of an epidemic will be very much minimised. The items of expenditure I have alluded to will explain to you the reasons which actuate the policy of writing off properly account what may appear to you a large amount. Before moving the adoption of the reports and accounts, I shall be pleased to answer any questions.

No questions were asked.

The CHAIRMAN—There being no questions, I beg to move the adoption of the reports and accounts as presented.

Mr. K. A. CH NOY seconded, and the motion was unanimously adopted.

Mr. J. BARTON moved the confirmation of the appointment of Mr. R. C. Wilcox as a member of the Consulting Committee, he having joined the Committee during the temporary absence of Sir C. P. Chater, C.M.G.; also the re-election of Messrs. A. Haupt and R. C. Wilcox to the Consulting Committee.

Mr. K. McK. ROSS seconded, and the motion was adopted unanimously.

Mr. W. A. CRUICKSHANK moved the re-election of the auditor, Mr. W. Hutton Potts.

Mr. C. H. ROSS seconded, and the motion was adopted unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN—That is all the business, gentlemen. Dividend warrants will be ready to-morrow on application.

The effects of the many earthquake shocks which Japan has experienced within the past thirteen years, or since the great Bantaisan eruption, have recently been compiled. In this time these disturbances have caused more than 40,000 deaths, have destroyed about 200,000 dwelling-houses, and done damage to the extent of 100,000,000 yen.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LD.

The following is the report for presentation to the shareholders at the twenty-ninth ordinary meeting, to be held at the Society's Offices, at noon, on Thursday, the 9th October:—

The directors have now to submit to the shareholders a report of the business of the Society for the year 1901, and for the six months ending the 30th June, 1902.

1901.—The net premium collected for the year, after deducting returns and reinsurances, amounts to \$3,458,543.50. After providing for a bonus of 20 per cent. on contributions paid in May last, there remains at credit of working account a balance of \$816,939.95 as per annexed statement.

From this sum the directors recommend the payment of a dividend of \$30 per share, equivalent to 60 per cent. on the paid-up capital of \$50 per share, and an addition to the reserve fund of \$100,000 raising the reserve to \$1,600,000. The balance remaining of \$416,239.95 they propose to carry forward to underwriting suspense account to close the account for the year 1901.

1902.—The balance to the credit of this year's account amounted on the 30th June, 1902, to \$1,672,433.78 as per annexed statement.

DIRECTORS.

Since the last general meeting Mr. R. L. Richardson and Mr. H. W. Slade have resigned their seats on leaving the Colony and the Hon. R. Shewan and Mr. G. Balloch have joined the Board.

In accordance with clause 86 of the Articles of Association, Mr. A. Siebs and the Hon. R. Shewan retire, but offer themselves for re-election.

AUDITORS.

Messrs. J. H. Cox and W. Hutton Potts retire, but offer themselves for re-election.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.

The directors take this opportunity of informing the shareholders that it is intended to increase the paid-up capital of the society. This capital was raised in 1895 from \$250,000 to \$500,000 by the transfer of \$250,000 from exchange fluctuation account. Since that date the society's business in sterling countries has very largely increased, while on the other hand, owing to the fall in the exchange value of dollar, the sterling equivalent of the paid-up capital has considerably diminished. There is once more a large accretion in exchange fluctuation account, and the directors propose to repeat the operation of 1895 and again double the paid-up capital. They propose, therefore, to make a call of \$50 a share payable on the 31st December, 1902, and to declare out of the exchange fluctuation account an interim dividend of the same amount per share payable on the same date and to deduct the call from the dividend. This will increase the paid-up capital to \$1,000,000 and reduce the uncalled liability on the shares from \$200 to \$150 per share. After the ordinary business of the meeting is finished the shareholders will be asked to signify their approval of this step.

C. S. SHARP,

Chairman.

Hongkong, 18th September, 1902.

The latest Straits papers to hand state that the drought continues; the rain that appears to descend in ample quantities all around the island refuses to shower its blessings on Singapore. The resources of the Municipality are being severely taxed, but so far they have proved equal to the occasion. The latest development is municipal well-opening and well-digging. Some of the old masonry wells built by Syed Allie bin Mahomed al Junied about the year 1851 have been found. The work of erecting stand-pipes is progressing well and as soon as there is a sufficient number on the large main, the supply to the side mains in some of the thickly populated side streets will be cut off and householders will have to draw their supplies from the stand-pipes. All that can be done in the way of watering the streets with salt water is being done, but with a supply of water cars limited to eight, the watering area is necessarily restricted. The other carts are engaged in conveying fresh water to high level districts.

TANJONG PAGAR DOCK CO.

The half-yearly ordinary meeting of the Tanjong Pagar Dock Company was held at the town office, Collyer Quay, Singapore, on the 17th inst. at noon. The directors report for the half-year ended June 30th last notes that:—

The net amount for the half-year available for distribution, after writing off \$30,000, standing as an asset under the head of Bon Accord Dock, and including the sum of \$201,308.26, brought forward from last account, is \$721,000.

The directors recommend the following disposition:—\$150,000 to be added to reserve for wharf extensions and developments, thus raising this special fund to \$750,000; \$15,000 to be added to the Insurance Fund of tugs, barges, lighters, launches, etc.; \$50,000 to reserve for Prye River Dock improvements and developments; \$10,000 as bonus to the European employees of the Company; dividend for the half-year of \$6 per share, with an added bonus of \$1 per share.

The adoption of these recommendations will leave a balance of \$237,000, which is suggested to carry forward.

The total amount of the debenture issue is \$1,365,500. The fifteenth issue of debentures amounting to \$69,500, which fell due on 10th April, 1902, has been paid off.

A scheme for the development of the eastern section of the Company's property was decided on in March of this year at an estimated cost of \$1,000,000 and work upon this is in progress. The estimated period of completion is about two years.

Since last half-yearly meeting, the following changes on the Board have taken place:—Messrs. C. A. Rauch and C. W. Laird resigned and Messrs. Paul Haffter and D. K. Somerville elected. Your directors regret to have to record the death, on 10th April last, of Mr. George Rutherford, managing director of the Company.

They have also to express their great grief at the death, on 28th June last, at Brechir, of Mr. Thomas Scott, who for many years closely watched over the interests and successfully guided the course of this Company.

SUPREME COURT.

Friday, 12th September.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR A. G. WISE
(PUISNE JUDGE).

C. T. KEW. v. A. O. N.

In this case Chadwick T. Kew, dental surgeon, 29, Queen's Road Central, sued A. O. N. photographer, who carried on business on the second floor of the same house, for the sum of \$125, being damages caused to the plaintiff through the alleged default of the defendant in wrongfully opening a window in the wall and roof of the said premises whereby certain furniture and other articles belonging to the plaintiff were damaged, and for certain expenses incurred by the plaintiff in connection therewith. The case was heard on the 4th inst. After hearing evidence, his Lordship reserved judgment. Mr. P. W. Goldring, of Messrs. Deacon and Hastings, solicitors, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. F. X. d'Almada e Castro, solicitor, for the defendant.

In his evidence plaintiff deposed that during the recent rains he had on many occasions sent messages up to the defendant's studio complaining of the water coming in to his surgery. During the typhoon of 2nd August last, water came in to such an extent that nearly all his furniture was damaged. The defendant deposed that the damage to his studio was caused by the typhoon, and he relied on two defences (1) that the damages were caused by the typhoon and therefore were done "by the act of God," and (2) that the landlord was liable for the damages, as in the plaintiff's agreement for lease with the landlord it was stipulated, *inter alia*, "that the landlord shall keep the roofs in a water-tight condition."

His Lordship in giving judgment said it was clear, in his opinion, that the defendant could not succeed in his defence, as, in that case such

defences would constantly be raised in actions for damages caused by typhoons during the summer months, and he was of opinion that the damages were not caused "by the act of God." The defendant should have kept his studio in order so as to avoid damages by typhoons. Regarding the second defence, his Lordship said that in this case it was not the landlord's duty to keep the glass panes in defendant's studio in proper repair, so that that defence also fell to the ground. He therefore gave judgment for the plaintiff for the full amount claimed, with costs.

The Court adjourned.

Wednesday, 17th September.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR W. MEIGH
GOODMAN (CHIEF JUSTICE).

LEUBA FRERES C. J. ULLMANN AND CO.

This was a motion for an interim injunction to restrain the defendants from infringing the plaintiffs' trade-marks and from using devices which would pass off their watches as being the plaintiffs'. Mr. M. W. Slade, barrister-at-law (instructed by Mr. J. Hastings of Messrs. Deacon & Hastings, solicitors), appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., barrister-at-law (instructed by Mr. C. D. Wilkinson of Messrs. Wilkison & Grist, solicitors), appeared for the defendants.

Mr. Slade, in opening the case, stated that the plaintiffs, whose local agents are Messrs. Gaupp & Co., last year purchased from the firm of Messrs. Bovet & Co. a series of trade-marks for a sum of \$3,700. These trade-marks were in various forms but they all contained the Chinese words *Po-wai* and *Yee-nah*. The actual marks were of course of different dates, they having been brought into use at different times, but in the oldest form which was still in use the words *Po-wai* and *Yee-nah* were contained in fancy circular borders, and in these forms they had been in use in China for no less than 87 years—since 1815. The registry of these marks was made in the Swiss Courts in 1862 and it was then stated that they had been in use in China for 50 years. It was on evidence that these two names in connection with watches had acquired a very high reputation in China and had been known for a large number of years as the watches manufactured by the plaintiffs and their predecessors. It was also on evidence that plaintiffs' business had been falling off in consequence of cheap imitations of their watches being put on the market. Only very recently had the plaintiffs discovered, through the agents here in Hongkong, the sources—or one of the sources—of these cheap imitations, and accordingly they had taken these proceedings. With regard to the word *Po-wai*, they did not suggest that the defendants had put that name upon any watches. What they had done was to sell watches exactly similar to the genuine *Po-wai* watches sold by the plaintiffs and cause to be placed on these watches a circular scalloped border in very close imitation of the *Po-wai* mark, but with the word *Po-wai* omitted. The result of that was that they sold these watches to Chinese dealers in Canton and elsewhere in China and the dealer was enabled to engrave upon the blank space left for him—purpose'y left for him—the characters *Po-wai*, and as soon as that was done you had an exact cheap imitation of the genuine *Po-wai* watch. With regard to the *Yee-nah* watches, it was admitted by the defendants that they used trade-marks with the name *Yee-nah*.

Mr. Sharp—We claim we have a right to do so.

Mr. Slade said that claim was of a very indefinite kind. The title to the use of *Yee-nah* set in a scalloped circle was beyond all civil or doubt the right of the plaintiffs. Mr. E. Berubeim of the defendant firm stated in his affidavit that from information he had received from the manager of his firm's business in Shanghai, and he verily believed, the name *Yee-nah* was registered by his firm in Switzerland many years ago, and that it had been agreed by the two firms not to raise any objection to the common use of the mark *Yee-nah*. The plaintiffs held that they were solely entitled to the mark *Yee-nah* but were not at the present time in a position to prove it. They knew now that

another firm, the Raedecker Company, were using almost similar characters, pronounced *Yee-nah*. They learned that only two or three days ago. Even presuming that they had a right to use the word *Yee-nah*, it could not be suggested that the defendants had a right to use *Yee-nah* in the plaintiffs' trade-marks. He asked his Lordship to restrain the defendants from selling watches made up and marked with a mark in imitation of plaintiffs', namely, a circular fancy border which enabled their customers to complete the forgery and produce an exact imitation of the *Po-wai* watches; also from using this colourable imitation of the scalloped circular border in which the characters *Yee-nah* were contained.

Mr. Sharp, K.C., in opening the debate for the defence, said the plaintiffs' right to use the characters *Po-wai* was unquestioned, but the defendants denied ever having used them. There had been a suggestion that the same manufacturer in Switzerland who made some of their watches made the watch that had been put in by the other side fraudulently marked *Po-wai*; they denied that they marked it so or saw the watch marked *Po-wai*. That watch was bought not from them but from Raedecker. As to the circular borders on the watches, they had a perfect right to make these circles. They claimed that they had a right by common use as well as by a use which was older than or as old as the plaintiffs' and also by an express agreement made by the plaintiffs some years ago; and they claimed the right to use this *Yee-nah* mark as they had used it. The defendants were willing to give an account of all such watches sold from now until this action was settled but submitted confidently that it would be grossly improper that they should be enjoined from selling these watches meantime. They had only two watches which they used. The *Yee-nah* watches they used more than the other. The granting of an interim injunction would mean shutting up their shop.

His Lordship said he should have to be satisfied that the plaintiffs had reasonable ground for saying that the circular border was an essential part of the trade-mark.

Mr. Sharp went on to say that the three grounds to be taken into account in considering the motion for interim injunction were—whether the defendant had infringed, whether the plaintiff was exclusively entitled, and whether the mark was such as the Court could protect as a trade-mark. The defendants contended with regard to both the *Yee-nah* and the circle without the characters, that these were in common use. They denied the plaintiffs' exclusive right. They also held that there had been delay in bringing this motion into Court, and asked his Lordship to refuse the interim injunction.

Mr. Slade having replied on the debate,

His Lordship said he could not be absolutely certain at the present time—in fact he rather doubted—whether it would be possible to prove that the circle without the *Po-wai* was an essential part of the plaintiffs' trade mark, because he took it that there must be a great amount of circles in the trade. He would not give judgment now, but his present opinion was that if the defendants would give an undertaking not to allow any more of these watches to be sold that were exact imitations of the trade-mark minus the *Po-wai*, he thought he should not be inclined to any further. Possibly at the trial it might work out that the defendants would be able to show the average number of watches they would have sold and if it turned out that they had a right to sell the watches the plaintiffs would have to pay them damages; on the other hand, the injunction would be granted if it turned out that the plaintiffs' was the prior watch, which he was very much inclined to think it was. He had had a large experience in connection with trade-marks in the Colony during the last 12 years, and recollected most distinctly the amount of dodging that went on. One firm, he remembered, applied for no less than 78 marks: that brought things to climax. It showed that there had been an idea abroad at one time that it was a good thing to have as many marks as possible, as they might come in useful some time.

Mr. Sharp asked his Lordship whether it would not be allowed that the owner of a trade-mark honestly used was not liable for other people's dishonest use?

His Lordship said that hardly applied here. Supposing, for instance, that a man made a sauce similar in all respects to Lee & Perrins' and put it in a bottle with wrapper and everything complete, leaving a blank for the signature?

Mr. Sharp said that would be an infringement without the Lee & Perrins.

His Lordship remarked that the name would be the main thing in the trade-mark. Whoever it was who made the second watch deliberately copied the first, with the intention of enabling that swindle to be carried out. He thought the plaintiffs' must have been the earlier one because the other side's was a cheaper watch. You did not find people making a better imitation.

Mr. Sharp said it might be that those watches were made by the same maker and that both had an equal right.

His Lordship stated that he was of opinion that the defendants should undertake not to sell or part with any watches of the pattern bearing the trade-mark similar to the *Po-wai* but minus the character *Po-wai*, also that they keep an account of the sales of watches bearing the mark *Yee-nah* with scalloped circular border. The question of costs would be deferred till the trial.

Parties acquiesced in this arrangement and it was agreed to draft an order and submit it to his Lordship in Chambers to-day for adjustment.

The Court adjourned.

Thursday, 18th September.

IN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR W. MEIGH
GOODMAN (CHIEF JUSTICE).

THE CALENDAR.

Four cases, implicating six persons, were down for trial, most notable among which were a charge of escaping from prison preferred against Wing Hoi and a charge of uttering and being in possession of forged bank-notes brought against Saul P. Levy.

THE FORGED BANK-NOTES CASE.

Saul Phocas Levy, a Jew, was charged with having on 3rd September uttered two forged bank-notes at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank for \$50 each, and with having had in his possession 13 bank-notes purporting to be of the H. & S. Bank for \$50 each.

The prisoner, who spoke Arabic through an interpreter, pleaded not guilty on both counts.

The following jury was empanelled:—D. Encarnacao, J. Landolt, J. L. Start, C. F. H. Schumacher, W. Kidd, D. H. Silas, R. Douglas.

When Mr. W. Kidd's name was called, he asked his Lordship to grant him exemption from serving upon the jury, on the grounds that the important work he was engaged in demanded his attention, his colleague, Mr. Houston, being absent from the Colony.

His Lordship said he could not grant exemption on that ground but would see what could be done after that case.

Mr. Kidd—I presume your Lordship is aware of the important naval works on which we are engaged?

His Lordship replied that he was aware of that fact. He could not dispense with Mr. Kidd's services altogether, but would go so far as to say that after the present case he would dispense with his services.

The prosecution was conducted by the Hon. Attorney-General, Sir Henry S. Berkeley, instructed by Mr. H. L. Dennys, Crown Solicitor; Mr. M. W. Slade, barrister-at-law, appeared for the defendant, instructed by Mr. P. W. Goldring, solicitor.

The Attorney-General in opening the case said that the prisoner was indicted on a very serious charge—on two counts, the first of which accused him of having uttered to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank two bank-notes of \$50 each, these notes being forged and he knowing them to be so; and the second of which accused him of having been in possession of other bank notes beyond those he attempted to pass at the Bank, these also being forged and he knowing them to be so. The Crown would endeavour to show, first, that the prisoner did issue notes that were forged, and, secondly, that he knew them to be so; also that forged bank-notes were found in his possession

under such circumstances as could only lead to the assumption that he knew they were forged. He need not tell the jury as men of the world that in a charge of this kind it was almost invariably the case that the jury had to draw its conclusions from evidence not direct but circumstantial. He would be able to prove to them without any doubt that the prisoner entered the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank on a certain day and passed over the counter of that Bank notes which unmistakably were forged, and then he would put to the jury certain circumstances from which he would ask them as reasonable men to draw the conclusion that the prisoner knew that the notes he thus passed over the counter of the Bank were forged. If he could establish to their satisfaction—as he had no doubt he should—the first fact that prisoner was the man who did pass the notes and if they felt themselves bound to draw the inference that he knew they were forged then the prisoner must be found guilty on the first count. Similarly with regard to the second count, there would be no difficulty in proving the fact that a certain number of notes over and above those uttered were found in his possession in a box in his house, and circumstances would be again placed before them from which the Crown would ask the jury to draw the reasonable inference that the prisoner knew that these notes were forged.

Evidence was afterwards given, similar to that already given when the case was before the Magistracy, and already reported in the *Daily Press*.

When Sergeant-Major Gabob proceeded to give evidence concerning the statements made by the prisoner when he was interrogated by Sergeant Watt of the Detective Staff at the Central Police Station,

Mr. Slade objected to that evidence being admitted on the ground that the man was actually in custody at that time. The police had no right to manufacture evidence; and when he was in the detectives' room and confronted by two superior officers of police he was to all intents and purposes in custody. He would not have been allowed to leave the room for a single moment.

The Attorney-General contended that there was no irrefragable rule, as established by the latest decisions, which excluded from the consideration of the Court the answers given by a man even in custody to the constable who had him in custody, and, *a fortiori*, there could be no rule which excluded the evidence given by a man who was not in custody at the time he gave the replies. As matter of fact, Levy was cautioned before being questioned, which was not essential, though proper. The prosecution was entitled to ask that the evidence be admitted if it was true that he was actually in custody at the time and was cautioned. But he submitted the prisoner was not then in custody. Authorities showed that in the circumstances the police constable did quite properly in interrogating the prisoner when not in custody. It would be exceedingly unwise to compel the constable to arrest a man without asking questions.

It being now after one o'clock,

His Lordship stated that he would give his decision on the point of objection after lunch.

When the Court resumed at ten minutes past two,

His Lordship said he had considered the objection taken by Mr. Slade, and he thought it was clear that there was a distinction laid down between questions asked of prisoners when actually taken into custody on a charge and of persons who had not been taken actually into custody on any particular charge. The person in custody was clearly liable from that time to be prosecuted in the ordinary course. In the case of persons who were not actually in custody it sometimes was quite right and proper that questions should be asked of them in order to ascertain what were the circumstances of the case and whether it would be necessary to take them into custody at all. He quite agreed that it was laid down in *Queen v. Thomson* that unless the prosecution showed that a confession by a person in custody had not been preceded by any inducement to the prisoner to make a statement, such confession was not admissible. It had to be borne in mind that in the case of *Queen and Thomson* the prisoner was in custody and there was some

inducement held out to him. Wherever the police or person in authority said to a prisoner that it would be better for him to make a statement, that statement was not admissible. He had held that at last Sessions. However, in the other case referred to, *Queen and Gavin*, it was laid down that it was not proper for the police to interrogate a person in custody. In the case of the *Queen and Brackenbury* (17 Cox's Criminal Cases, p. 628), the evidence was admitted and the man was not actually in custody at the time. That case, he thought, had a very important bearing upon the present case. There the prisoner before being actually taken into custody was interrogated after being cautioned that anything he said might be taken down and used in evidence against him. The statements he made under these circumstances were admitted as evidence. That case occurred in February, 1893. In December of the same year, in the case of *Regina v. Male* referred to, Mr. Justice Cave held that after the arrest of a prisoner the constable had no right to ask questions and that if the prisoner answered the answers were not admissible. His Lordship did not like too many questions asked by the police; he thought they should not ask questions at all. But looking at the circumstances of this particular case, it was not certain that any crime had been committed at all by the prisoner. It was clear that the prisoner was seen to attempt to pass false notes, but that would be no crime unless he knew they were forged. In these circumstances the man stopped for some time at the Bank. The Bank people naturally wanted to have the matter investigated. They did not send to the police station and have the accused man arrested. It so happened that Sergeant Watt was in the Bank at the time by the merest chance and to him it was given to make the desired investigation. He naturally wanted to ask the man some questions. But he did not formally take the man into custody. It might be that the officer would not have been able to justify that arrest. He found that Levy could not converse in English and therefore took him to the police station, where he was sure to get an interpreter. Mr. Slade was justified perhaps in saying that if the man had attempted to run away he would have been taken into custody. But as he made no objection to go, he was not absolutely taken into custody. When interrogated at the police station, there was no inducement—no terrifying influence—to make him say what he did say except, perhaps, the presence of the interpreter, the only officer present in uniform. His Lordship held that Levy was not in custody at the time. If he had run away, the police would have taken that as an additional evidence of his guilt. Although he did not encourage the police to ask unnecessary questions, he did not think these questions were unnecessary. The officers would have been wanting in their duty if they had not asked the man where he lived. Therefore his Lordship held that the questions were rightly put and that the answers in this particular case were permissible.

Evidence was then resumed for the Crown, and afterwards evidence was taken for the defence.

Counsel having addressed the jury, His Lordship summed up. In the course of the summing up,

Mr. Slade, interposing, said—Excuse me, your Lordship, but you are drawing inferences which are unfair to the prisoner and contrary to fact.

His Lordship (warmly)—Excuse me, Mr. Slade. You must not interrupt the Judge. I am summing up. Your zeal a little overcomes your discretion.

Mr. Slade—I was only pointing out, your Lordship, what I thought it was fair to the prisoner to point out.

His Lordship—Well, you made an improper remark. I know you don't mean it. We are the best of friends, but you are very over-zealous. At times you say things you should not say.

Mr. Slade—I beg your Lordship's pardon. I said it without consideration.

The jury retired to consider their verdict at 4.40. They returned ten minutes later and the Foreman intimated that they had, by a majority of 4 votes to 3, found the prisoner not guilty on both counts.

His Lordship stated that that verdict could

not be accepted. The law had been amended, and the law was that there must be a majority of 5 to 2 at least, one way or the other. The jury had better retire again and consider the matter further.

The jury accordingly retired, and re-entered the Court after about five minutes' absence.

The Foreman intimated to the Court that they had on further consideration found the prisoner not guilty on both counts by a majority of 5 to 2.

His Lordship thereupon ordered the prisoner to be discharged.

The Court adjourned.

Friday, 19th September.

IN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR W. MEIGH
GOODMAN (CHIEF JUSTICE).

ESCAPE FROM PRISON.

Wong Hoi, a tall, thin Chinaman, was charged with having on 27th September, 1898, escaped from Victoria Gaol while undergoing a sentence of 12 months' imprisonment for unlawfully returning from banishment.

The Hon. Attorney-General, Sir Henry S. Berkeley, appeared for the prosecution, instructed by Mr. H. L. Denny, Crown Solicitor.

Prisoner pleaded guilty.

His Lordship—Prisoner had returned from banishment?

Attorney-General—He had.

His Lordship—What was the time he would have to have served in prison to complete his sentence?

Attorney-General—He was convicted on 8th March and escaped on 27th September. He had been sentenced to be imprisoned for 12 months.

His Lordship, addressing the prisoner, said it seemed he had been banished as an undesirable character and returned before his period of banishment was over; he was therefore sentenced, as was usual, to 12 months' imprisonment. He underwent rather over 6 months of that imprisonment and then managed to escape. Of course, it was wrong to escape, although it was a very natural thing if one could. It was the duty of those who had him in prison to prevent him from escaping, but his Lordship must see that he did not gain anything by his escape but that he was rather worse off for having done so. The sentence would be 12 months' imprisonment with hard labour, and he supposed that at the end of that time he would be banished again.

ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE.

Lak So, U Chin and Kong Kwai, miserable-looking specimens of Cantonese, the second and third mere boys, were charged with having on 31st August assaulted one Chau Sun and robbed him of \$35 and a waist-band.

They pleaded not guilty.

The following jury was empanelled:—Messrs. G. V. Paulo de Jesus, H. W. Soppett, W. P. Lambert, L. J. C. Anderson, J. Toppin, S. Swart, and C. Lee.

Evidence was given to the effect that the complainant, who had come from Singapore on the day in question, was walking along the Praya in search of a sampan when the first prisoner seized him by the queue and the second prisoner by the arm, while the third seized him by the waist-band and tried to pull it away. He pressed his hand down upon it and resisted, whereupon the first prisoner stabbed him with a knife and then cut his waist-band and tore it off. Complainant's money fell on the ground and the prisoners and three others who had assisted them scrambled for it and ran off. He ran after them. A tall man stopped him and asked him what was the matter. He told him. Thereupon the man ran after the first prisoner, caught up with him, struck him a blow and snatched the waist-band and money from him and then made off himself with the spoil. The three prisoners were afterwards arrested and identified.

In summing up, his Lordship advised the jury to take a merciful view of the third prisoner's case, taking into consideration that the prosecution had admitted that his identification had not been fully established.

The jury, without retiring, found the two first prisoners guilty by a unanimous vote and the third prisoner not guilty.

His Lordship said there was no doubt that

the first prisoner was one of the principal offenders in the matter. He would have to go to prison for 5 years with hard labour and would get a flogging of 20 strokes with the birch within the first week. He ought to be ashamed of himself in mixing up those much younger boys in a case of this kind. His Lordship understood that the second prisoner was only 18 years of age. He had begun very badly. He looked a mere boy and would get another chance. He would have to go to prison for 12 months with hard labour and would get a birching of 20 strokes the first week. When he came out it was to be hoped that he would get work and attend to it. There was plenty of work in the Colony for coolies.

The third prisoner was discharged.

FORGED RECEIPTS.

Lam Fai Nam was charged with having on 5th February uttered a false receipt for \$13, on 11th March one for \$12, and on 5th April one for \$18.

He pleaded not guilty.

The following jury was empanelled:—Messrs. Ho Man, C. G. Danby, A. E. Asger, F. X. Lopes, F. A. Wendt, Leung Kam Leung, and W. S. Pattenden.

The Attorney-General, in opening the case, stated that the prisoner was charged with uttering three receipts that were forged, and thereby obtaining three separate sums of money from three different persons. It would be proved clearly that the prisoner uttered the receipts, that this money was received by means of these receipts, and then a witness would be produced who would swear that the receipts which bore his name were forgeries. The prisoner's defence was that the receipts were good. The question really was whether they were good or bad.

Evidence was afterwards taken.

The jury returned an unanimous verdict of guilty.

His Lordship passed sentence of five years' imprisonment with hard labour.

The Court rose.

REVIEW.

The Territory of Weihaiwei. By C. E. BRUCE-MITFORD. Published by Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Ltd.

THIS is a most attractive little handbook, printed in clear type and well illustrated with pen and ink sketches and half-tone blocks, of the British possession in Shantung. The purpose of the author is that the book may serve as a descriptive guide and handbook of Weihaiwei, and he has certainly produced a very handy and a very readable little volume which will prove most useful to those who visit the port. The aspect of Weihaiwei has changed considerably since Admiral Ting fought his last fight under its hills, a description of which is recorded, as well as a concise and interesting account of the creation and progress of the 1st Chinese Regiment. The illustrations give an idea of the beauty of some of the local scenery, whilst the writer has divided the territory into five sections, each of which he fully describes. Various quotations are given in support of the author's own conclusions, as to the importance of its future as a northern naval station for the British fleet, whilst at the same time serving as a popular health resort for the Shanghai community. Under the administration of its new Commissioner it will no doubt develop commercially, though it cannot do so rapidly owing to its rivals north and south in Chefoo and Tsintao, and the not very promising Chinese territory adjoining.

A memorandum has been received at the Foreign Office, from the Acting British Consul at Tainan, on the trade of South Formosa. This trade consists chiefly in the export of sugar and rice, both of which are cultivated largely in the district, and in the cultivation of which foreign-made machinery will, doubtless, become more requisite as the benefits to be derived from its use are more recognised. Apart from machinery, there is little prospect of any large importation of British goods direct from England taking place. No piece-goods are imported direct from England, nor are there any prospects that such a trade could be carried on successfully.

V.R.C. AQUATIC SPORTS.

SECOND DAY.

The annual aquatic Sports of the Victoria Recreation Club were continued at the Club's enclosure at Kowloon on the 12th inst. in presence of a large attendance of spectators. The various events filled well on the whole and some close finishes were witnessed. Messrs. W. A. Crake and E. M. Hazell acted as umpires, Mr. H. W. Bennett as starter, Messrs. M. Melver and M. A. A. Souza as handicappers, and Mr. W. Orchar as time-keeper. The popular hon. secretary, Mr. F. W. White, was unable through indisposition to be present. Appended are the results:—

CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE COLONY, 200 yards (Six lengths). Open to all comers. 1st Prize presented by Hon R. Shewan. 2nd Prize presented.

1 N. H. Alves.

2 C. J. Cooke.

Time—2 mins. 45 secs.

There were five entrants. Alves got off well and gradually increasing his lead won comfortably by about a length. A. Humphreys gave up in the last length.

SWIM UNDER WATER, Two Prizes. 1st Prize presented by W. A. Crake, Esq. 2nd Prize presented. (The distance is calculated to the point where the water is first broken by any part of the body.)

1 A. Humphreys—142ft. 2in.

2 M. A. Razack—136ft. 6in.

3 H. S. Holmes—135ft. 10in.

Each competitor was allowed three tries. Humphreys's record was a magnificent effort eliciting great applause from the spectators. Razack came in contact with the end of the pair on his first attempt: otherwise he might have done better.

BOYS' RACE. (11 to 15 years of age.) Two Lengths (Handicap). Two Prizes. Post entries. Sons or brothers of members only admitted.

1 H. Sayer. 7secs.

2 E. Alves. Scratch.

3 J. V. Ribeiro. 3secs.

Time—53 4/5secs.

This race caused much enthusiasm among the onlookers. E. Alves, "the little chap," swam splendidly and was beaten by only about a length by the backmarker. J. V. Ribeiro made a plucky fight too, but was outclassed and did not finish.

FUR LENGTHS (Handicap). Two Prizes. 1st Prize presented by J. R. M. Smith, Esq. 2nd Prize presented. Second Heat.

1 W. Schumaker. 7secs.

2 F. K. Tata. 4secs.

3 A. J. Mackie. 5secs.

Time—1min. 59 4/5secs.

There were six starters. Schumaker swam very strongly throughout and won a hard race by about a length. As only the first two swam in the final, there was special interest shown as to who should win second honours. Mackie and Tata starting off almost the same mark kept close together during the race, but Tata's start of one second stood him in good stead and he won by a short arm's length. The scratch man, N. H. Alves, was just a trifle too much penalised starting at 22 secs. If the odd 2 secs. had been knocked off he would certainly have got a place, and he deserved it. As it was, he finished a good fourth.

RUNNING HEADER FROM SPRING BOARD. Two Prizes. 1st Prize presented by Hart Buck, Esq. 2nd Prize presented.

1 J. H. R. Hance.

2 M. A. Razack.

Over half-a-dozen competitors took part, and some good diving was shown. It was a very close thing between Hance and Razack, both evincing good entry and recovery. Hance, however, showed a slight superiority in entry.

TEAM RACE.

1 A. Humphreys, J. H. R. Hance, A. V. Barros, J. M. Pereira, F. K. Tata, F. A. V. Ribeiro, O. F. Ozorio.

2 N. H. Alves, F. M. Pereira, C. M. Alves, A. J. Mackie, M. A. Razack, W. T. Andrew, H. S. Holmes.

Time—6mins. 55secs.

Three teams competed. The one that was not placed was weak and never made a show. The race from the start was seen to lie between

the two given above. They kept very level until their last man each entered the water and the finish was exciting. As usual the teams each kept their best man till the last, these being respectively Humphreys and N. H. Alves. When Humphreys got the word to go, his team had gained a slight advantage over Alves's. This advantage he maintained to the finish, winning by a length.

This closed the programme.

THIRD DAY.

The annual Aquatic Sports of the Victoria Recreation Club were concluded on the 13th inst. in favourable weather and in the presence of a large crowd of spectators, the enclosure and light being crowded. In response to the invitation of the Committee, the ladies of Hongkong in great numbers graced the proceedings with their presence. His Excellency the Governor, Sir Henry A. Blake, G.C.M.G., Lady Blake, and party were among those present. Sport was good in the various events. The championship cup presented by the Chairman, Hon. F. H. May, C.M.G., for the winner of most points in non-handicap events, fell to M. A. Razack with 22 points, N. H. Alves being a good second with 21. Following are the results:—

FINAL—TWO LENGTHS (Handicap.)

1 O. R. Chunyut.

2 H. S. Holmes.

Time—55secs.

Chunyut got well away and it was soon seen that the race lay between him and Holmes. The former came back with the trudgeon stroke in good style and won by an arm's length.

BOYS' RACE (under 12 years of age). 2 Length (handicap.) Two prizes. Post entries; sons or brothers of members only admitted.

1 H. Perkins.

2 A. Ellis.

Time—1min. 20secs.

Perkins swam very well and won comfortably.

FINAL—FOUR LENGTHS Handicap.

1 A. Humphreys.

2 W. Schumacher.

Time—1min. 5secs.

This was a well contested race, which Humphreys won in fine style, showing an admirable stroke and turn of speed. Schumacher was a good second.

HIGH DIVE. 2 Prizes. 1st prize presented by Thos. H. Reid, Esq. 2nd prize presented.

1 W. Schumacher.

2 M. A. Razack.

Both prize-winners kept up their reputations for good diving. Schumacher showed the best recovery and good style of entry.

LADIES' NOMINATION. Two prizes presented. Conditions—Each competitor to wear ordinary clothes, including boots, socks, shirt, necktie, hat, coat, trousers, singlet, handkerchief, and collar; swim one length and receive envelope, and then swim to starting point. Two envelopes will contain pieces of ribbon entitling the winner to receive a prize.

1 F. A. V. Ribeiro, nominated by Miss M. Roza Pereira.

2 A. M. Soares, nominated by Miss Soares.

This race was, of course, provocative of much merriment among the spectators, by reason of the antics of the competitors while in the water.

WATER POLO. Teams of seven.

1 A. Humphreys, C. M. S. Alves, C. E. Herbst, F. K. Tata, F. M. Roza Pereira, A. J. V. Ribeiro, G. H. Ruby (Reds).

2 N. H. Alves, F. M. Roza Pereira, J. H. R. Hance, A. V. Barros, P. D. Bain, A. J. Mackie, W. T. Andrews (Whites).

An exciting match ended in favour of the Reds by 4 goals to 3.

CONSOLATION RACE. Open to all competitors who have not won a prize. Prize presented by E. M. Hazeland, Esq.

1 A. N. Ribeiro.

CHAMPIONSHIP.—A Special Prize awarded to the winner of most points in non-handicap events. Presented by Hon. F. H. May C.M.G. (Chairman of the Club). 1st place mark, 10 points; 2nd place mark, 4 points; 3rd place mark, 1 point.

1 M. A. Razack, 22 points.

2 N. H. Alves, 21 points.

Razack had one win and three seconds Alves two wins and one third.

At the conclusion of the programme the

presentation of prizes took place in the Recreation Room, the ceremony being gracefully performed by Mrs. Robinson, wife of Commodore Robinson. Mr. T. H. Reid presided and introduced Mrs. Robinson, who was thanked for her services in the customary V.R.C. manner—three cheers and a "tiger." The Sports have been highly successful and enjoyable. The absence of Mr. F. H. White, the hon. secretary, was regretted by all. A heavy share of the work besides the refereeing fell upon the hon. treasurer, Mr. E. H. B. Mitchell, and he was most energetic in carrying it out. Among others to whom the credit for the success of the Sports is in a large measure due are Messrs. W. A. Craze and E. M. Hazeland, umpires; Mr. H. W. B. Kennett, starter; Messrs. M. McIver and M. A. A. Souza, handicappers; and Mr. W. Orchar, official timekeeper. The band of the 10th Bombay Infantry played selections of music during the afternoon.

CRICKET.

OFFICERS, R.C.A., V. SERGEANTS, R.G.A.

Appended are the scores of this match, played in the Happy Valley on the 11th inst.:—

OFFICERS.	
Lieut. L. A. Fanshawe, b Thurlow	25
Lieut. H. W. Smith, c Wallis, b Thurlow	16
Capt. D. Clapham, st Meggs, b Harvey	26
Lieut. Cunningham, c Gallagher, b Field	23
Capt. Stevenson, b Wallis	24
Capt. Boyd, b Thurlow	32
Lieut. Watson, c Field, b Wallis	0
Lieut. Blind, c and b James	0
Lieut. Clark, c Harvey, b Wallis	1
Lieut. Spencer, b Thurlow	3
Lieut. Disney, not out	0
Extras	19

Total 169

SERGEANTS.	
Sgt. Wallis, lb.w., b Fanshawe	0
C.Q.M.S. James, b Fanshawe	25
Sgt. Meggs, b Clapham	0
Sgt. Field, b Fanshawe	13
Mr. Gr. Thurlow, st Smith	11
Sgt. James, st Smith, b Fanshawe	6
C.Q.M.S. Ansell, c Cunningham, b Stevenson	22
C.Q.M.S. Harvey, c Smith, b Stevenson	6
Sgt. Ewen, c Cunningham, b Stevenson	5
C.Q.M.S. Smith, run out	2
Sgt. Gallagher, not out	2
Extras	11

Total 103

H.K.C.C.; SEASON 1901-1902.

We take the following from the annual report of the above Club:—

The accounts show a balance in the bank at the credit of the Club of \$1,379.25.

The Club played twenty cricket matches, of which eleven we won, seven lost, and two drawn.

In November last the Club had the pleasure of entertaining teams from the Straits and Shanghai. The following matches were played: November 11th and 12th, H.K.C.C. v. The Straits; 13th and 14th, The Straits v. Shanghai C.C.; 15th and 16th, H.K.C.C. v. Shanghai C.C. The Club won their match against the Straits by 129 runs, but lost to Shanghai by seven wickets. Shanghai beat the Straits by one wicket.

Lieut. France-Hayhurst, R.W.F., heads the batting averages for 1901-1902 with 35.46, and Mr. A. Mackenzie is first in bowling with 40 wickets for 15.62 runs each.

The following scores of 100 and over were made: Mr. T. Sercombe Smith, 156 (not out); Mr. G. Moore, R.N., 140 and 100; Mr. A. G. Ward, 132; Lieut. France-Hayhurst, R.W.F., 117; Capt. R. E. E. Kriekenbeek, 22nd B.I., 100 (not out); and Mr. C. S. P. Franklin, R.N., 100.

The Annual Lawn Tennis Match against the L.R.C. was played on 9th April, and resulted in a win for the C.C. by 89 games to 89.

The Lawn Tennis Championship was won by Mr. A. Humphreys, who also won the "A" Class Singles Handicap. The "B" Class Singles Handicap was won by Mr. C. P. Chater. Mr. T. Sercombe Smith and Dr. J. M. Atkinson carried off both the Doubles Handicap and the Professional and Commercial Pairs.

During the year, somewhat extensive repairs to the racquets-courts became necessary, and a sum of \$879.76 was spent for this purpose. Your committee are pleased to report that the courts are now in a satisfactory condition.

The thanks of the Club are due to Mr. E. A. Ram, who, in this and other matters, has given your committee the benefit of his advice.

The Racquets Championship was won by Lieut. France-Hayhurst, R.W.F., who also won the Singles Handicap and, with Lieut. G. F. H. Dickson, R.W.F., the Doubles Handicap.

The thanks of the Club are due to the Officers of H. M. Navy and Army who have so kindly lent their Bands.

An invitation to send up a cricket team this autumn was received from the Shanghai C.C., but was reluctantly declined, owing to the impossibility of raising a representative eleven.

Mr. T. Sercombe Smith resigned the chairmanship of your committee in January last and Mr. E. W. Mitchell was elected to succeed him. Until his return to the Colony, Mr. F. Maitland filled that post. Messrs. T. Sercombe Smith and H. Pinckney and Capt. E. G. Waymouth, R.A., having left the Colony, Messrs. E. W. Mitchell, E. J. Grist, and Major J. Wynne, R.A., respectively, were elected in their places. Major P. S. Dyson, A.P.D., having also left the Colony, was succeeded by Captain H. Rotherham, R.W.F., who, on going home on leave, was in turn succeeded by Captain Cadogan, R.W.F. Commander Orpen, R.N., has also left the Colony, but his place has not been filled. Mr. P. A. Cox resigned the Hon. Secretaryship in January and his place was taken by Mr. J. Brown. In March, however, Mr. Brown left for Manila, and Mr. A. G. Ward succeeded him.

The annual general meeting will be held in the Pavilion on Tuesday, 23rd inst., at 5.15 p.m.

BATTING AVERAGES. (Eight innings and over.)

Name.	Innings	Not out	Total	Highest Score	Average
Lt. France-Hayhurst, R.W.F.	13	—	461	117	35.46
W. Dixon	10	1	309	96	34.33
T. Sercombe Smith	14	4	324	156*	32.4
Major Wynne, R.A.	8	—	259	79	32.37
Major Beresford-Ash, R.W.F.	13	—	344	76	26.46
Capt. Kriekenbeek, 22nd B.I.	16	2	366	100*	26.14
H. Arthur	9	2	183	72	26.14
A. Mackenzie	14	—	359	81	25.64
Lieut. Clifton Browne, R.N.	12	2	241	61*	24.1
C. S. P. Franklin, R.N.	13	—	305	100	23.46
A. G. Ward	11	—	225	132	20.45
J. Hooper	14	—	265	62	18.92
Lieut. A. F. Wood, R.N.	11	1	172	66	17.2
Capt. H. Rotherham, R.W.F.	10	2	133	39	17.0
P. A. Cox	11	2	152	54	16.88
Capt. D. Clapham, R.A.	14	1	212	55	16.3
Major Dorehill, R.A.	17	3	136	42	13.28
Major P. S. Dyson, A.P.D.	9	—	117	41	13.0
Lieut. Edmondson, R.A.	9	1	102	25*	12.75
Capt. Cadogan, R.W.F.	12	—	149	79	12.41
C. M. G. Burnie	9	—	98	30	10.88
W. E. Dixon	8	—	83	23	10.37
Lieut. Venables, R.W.F.	8	—	68	41	8.5

* Signifies "not out."

BOWLING AVERAGES. (Eight innings and over.)

Name	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets	Average
A. Mackenzie	204	52	625	40	15.62
W. E. Dixon	39	4	181	11	16.45
T. Sercombe Smith	167	29	605	35	17.28
W. Dixon	148	30	525	28	18.75
Lt. France-Hayhurst, R.W.F.	181	16	778	42	18.52
Major Dorehill, R.A.	100	7	389	10	38.9

In addition to the above, the following averages for batting (less than eight innings) and bowling (less than eight innings) should be mentioned:—

BATTING.

Name	Innings	Not out	Total	Highest Score	Average
G. Moore, R.N.	6	—	35	10	52.5
H. R. B. Hancock	7	—	351	94	50.14
Capt. Radcliffe, R.E.	6	—	176	92	29.33
Dr. Nimmo, R.N.	5	—	129	80	25.8
Lieut. Fanshawe, R.A.	7	—	176	62	25.14
F. Maitland	7	—	172	45	24.57

BOWLING.

Name	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets	Average
M. J. Doctor	78	21	197	19	10.36
Lieut. Bird, 2nd Raj.	124	39	296	17	17.41
McKinley, R.N.	113	22	401	21	19.09

HONGKONG FOOTBALL CLUB.

Mr. Frank Browne, Hon. Secretary of the H.K.F.C., sends us the report of the Club for the season 1901-02, to be submitted at the annual general meeting in the Cricket Pavilion on Thursday, 25th September, at 5 o'clock. The accounts show a balance of \$219.41 to the credit of the Club on August 31st, 1902. The Club match was blown down by a typhoon during the summer. The desirability of re-erecting it will be considered at the annual meeting. The record of the season's matches is as follows:—Rugby: won 8, drawn 2, lost 4; points for, 160; points against, 67. Association: won 12, drawn 4, lost 13; goals for, 57; goals against, 45. For specially useful play in the Rugby matches, caps were awarded to Messrs. Clarke, Hallifax, Sandford, and Beattie. For specially useful play in the Association matches, badges were awarded to Messrs. Bonnar, Russell, and Von der Pfordten. The Six-a-Side Challenge Cup was won by Mr. Russell's team. The Club team was defeated in the semi-final of the Shield Competition by H.M.S. *Glory* by 2 goals to 1. Twelve teams entered for the Shield Competition, which was won by "A" Company of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers. The Shield fund shows a balance of \$10.00. The Club now consists of 292 members. During the year, 64 new members were elected. The eighth annual dinner took place at the Hongkong Hotel on the 5th April last, and 43 members were present. The Committee regret the loss occasioned by the departure of the President, the Hon. J. H. Stewart Lockhart, C.M.G., H.M. Commissioner at Weihaiwei, whose interest in the Club and in football generally has been of invaluable assistance. Mr. McMurtrie, captain of the Rugby team, has moved to Shanghai. His absence will be severely felt by the Rugby section.

A CANTON ROBBERY.

Writing from Tongku under date 25th ult., Mr. N. Jerides, a Greek merchant there, asks us to grant him space to make acknowledgment of his indebtedness to Mr. J. Scott, British Consul at Canton; Mr. R. M. McWade, the U. S. Consul; and to Mr. F. J. Badesley, Captain Superintendent of Police in Hongkong, for the sympathy and assistance they extended to him on the occasion of his being robbed at Canton in July last. The circumstances of the robbery were reported at the time. Mr. Jerides was the victim of a daring swindler who was successful in "letting in" not a few people in Hongkong. These two had travelled together up to Canton. During our correspondent's temporary absence from his room, the other man appropriated his property to the extent of 1,400 rouble-notes some Shanghai bank-notes, and valuable papers. He managed to avert suspicion from himself for the time being by declaring that he too had been robbed, but his sudden departure for Hongkong told its own tale. Mr. Jerides followed him here, only to find that the local British Police had no jurisdiction in the matter and could not act. There was nothing for it then but for Mr. Jerides to return to Canton for a warrant of arrest, but long before his return, of course, the bird had flown. The thief was one of the boldest rascals whom the Colony has had the misfortune to be acquainted with for some time. He gave himself out to be an American; his people were millionaires, and he was travelling round the world; he had had a brother who was shot at Monte Carlo and had a "holy terror" of gamblers and that class of people on account of this tragedy in his family! He got clear away at the time, but a warm reception is assured him if he ever sets foot in Hongkong again.

The Hunan Steamship Company, a Japanese company formed to engage in the coasting trade in China, decided, at the meeting held recently by its organisers at Tokyo, to convene the first general meeting on the 13th inst., when resolutions in regard to the appointment of five directors, two auditors, and a board of advisers, as well as of establishing a branch office at Changsha, were to be discussed. It is reported that Viceroy Chang Chih-tung, of Wuchang, has promised to afford the company all the assistance in his power.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

CAPTAIN'S CUP AND SILVER MEDAL FOR AUGUST.

The following scores were returned:—

CAPTAIN'S CUP.

Mr. G. B. Thornhill, R.A.	101	— 20 =	80
Capt. R. C. Morris, R.A.	97	— 15 =	82
Mr. C. P. Chater	102	— 20 =	82
Mr. C. A. Parker, R.N.	102	— 18 =	84
Mr. C. H. P. Hay	98	— 13 =	85
Mr. E. J. Grist	91	— 5 =	86
Mr. A. B. Lowson	92	— 6 =	86
Mr. J. E. Lee	106	— 20 =	86

19 entries.

POOL.

Mr. G. B. Thornhill, R.A.	100	— 20 =	80
Mr. E. J. Grist	87	— 5 =	82
Mr. C. P. Chater	102	— 21 =	82
Mr. C. H. P. Hay	98	— 13 =	85
Lieut. A. P. Solfleet, R.N.	105	— 20 =	85
Mr. A. B. Lowson	92	— 6 =	86
Mr. J. E. Lee	106	— 20 =	86
Mr. C. M. G. Burnie	85	— 1 =	87
Capt. J. F. Phillips, R.M.L.I.	103	— 10 =	93

29 entries.

WATER RETURN.

LEVEL AND STORAGE OF WATER IN RESERVOIRS ON THE 1ST SEPTEMBER.

	1901.	1902.
	Below overflow.	Above overflow.
Tytam	8 ft. 6 in.	0 ft. 1 in.
	Above overflow.	Level.
Pokfulam	1 ft. 8 in.	0 ft. 0 in.
	Below overflow.	Below overflow.
Wongneicheong	20 ft. 1 in.	0 ft. 2 in.

STORAGE GALLONS.

	1901.	1902.
Tytam	315,670,000	384,800,000
Pokfulam	69,640,000	66,000,000
Wongneicheong	9,780,000	30,094,000
Total	395,090,000	480,894,000

CONSUMPTION OF WATER IN THE CITY OF VICTORIA AND HILL DISTRICT DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST.

	1901.	1902.
Consumption	119,529,000	105,518,000 gallons
Estimated population	213,500	215,100
Consumption per head per day	18.5	15.8 gallons

CONSUMPTION OF WATER IN KOWLOON PENINSULA DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST.

	1901.	1902.
Consumption	11,000,000	17,432,000 gallons
Estimated population	37,100	57,500
Consumption per head per day	9.5	9.8 gallons

The Government Analyst reports that the water is of excellent quality.

W. CHATHAM,
Water Authority.

The cruiser *Takachiho*, which was sent to Marcus Island to bring home the officer and men of the *Kasaki*, who were stationed there to receive Captain Rosehill, arrived at Yokosuka on the 5th inst. The report of Captain Kajikawa, in command of the *Takachiho*, says:—The American expedition to the island, conveyed in a sailing vessel, arrived at the island from Honolulu on the 30th July last, the day after the cruiser *Kasaki* left the island for home. Lieutenant Akimoto, in command of the party of men left on the island by the *Kasaki*, handed to Captain Rosehill, in command of the expedition, the letter left in the Lieutenant's charge, and addressed to Captain Rosehill by Mr. Ishii of the Foreign Office. The letter narrated the history of the island, and the circumstances under which Japan discovered and took possession of it. The Lieutenant explained that the Japanese Government had sent the cruiser *Kasaki* in order to avert any complications that might ensue between the American expedition and the inhabitants. Captain Rosehill assented to the claim made by Japan and left the island for home on the 5th August, after spending a week there. Matters were settled with every satisfaction, and Lieutenant Akimoto and his party returned by the *Takachiho*.

SEISMIC DISTURBANCES IN THE PACIFIC.

In connection with the recent volcanic eruption at Torijima, and the disturbances in the sea round the island, it is interesting to note from a Honolulu despatch of July 29th that Professor Curtis J. Lyons, territorial meteorologist, announced that for the past three months there have been unusual movements in the ocean surrounding the islands, and perhaps extending over a large portion of the Pacific. The automatic tide-gauge in the harbour of Honolulu began immediately after the heavy rain of last March to show a series of small irregularities in the record, precisely similar to those of so-called "tidal waves." As these continued day after day it was thought they might be due to some obstruction of the tide gauge, and it was given a thorough overhauling and was practically rebuilt. But these "tidal wave" effects still continued, only more pronounced than before, especially at low water. They showed an average duration of about twenty minutes, with a vertical rise and fall of three or four inches. To further make sure that it was not some aberration in the gauge, independent measurements of the height of the sea level at intervals of six minutes were made, covering periods of several hours, which corroborated the showing made by the tide-gauge. "Professor Lyons," continues the despatch, "cannot fully explain the movements, but suggests volcanic action either near by or at some remote place. He says the cause may be in the Aleutian Islands, or in some unvisited part of the vast Pacific, or it may be near Hawaii."

AN INSECT VICTORY AT HONGKONG.

Under this heading the *Times of India* of the 23d ult. writes:—Although the campaign against anopheles can show a list of brilliant victories such as Havana, the Rome Marshes, and Centre Island, defeats and drawn battles have not been wanting. At Hongkong the Medical Officers are opposed by a peculiarly embittered host, which disregards destroying fluids and is hardly concerned at the filling up of the best and most comfortable breeding places. Last year's campaign in the Island Colony cannot be looked upon as a victory for the forces of sanitation. One section of the Medical Army was badly routed. Extensive operations were carried out at the Military Sanatorium, Magazine Gap, two hundred men of the Indian Regiment being employed. For a distance of three hundred yards the hills were cleared of brushwood and undergrowth, bogs were drained, and the anopheles-pools in the nullahs were filled up. But even this giant-like clearing of the enemy's country was useless. The anopheles apparently received large reinforcements, for fever was so prevalent during the autumn months that the station had to be vacated by the troops. It would be interesting to know what were the peculiar difficulties in this district which brought about the failure of an experiment seemingly of so thorough a character: probably the reason was that the area cleared was not large enough and extensive breeding grounds were left outside the circle. The other plan of campaign was attended with little better results, larvicides were extensively used in the ravines during the summer months, but anopheles larvae were found in pools which had been treated. The conclusion to be drawn from this is that the larvicides were not used in sufficiently large quantities, and that a film of petroleum or kerosene oil is more deadly. At Hongkong oil was not used because it destroys the potability of the water, whereas the larvicides tried did not. The Medical Officer arrived at the same conclusion as the Chief Officer in the United Provinces, to whose report we referred the other day—that the only sure system is the thorough training of water-courses to prevent the formation of stagnant pools and marshy ground. In a hilly place like Hongkong it is doubtful, however, whether if all the nullahs were trained it would be possible to exterminate the insects, though their numbers might be reduced.

HONGKONG.

It is definitely announced that the Hongkong Regiment, which leaves the Colony shortly for India, will be disbanded at Jhelam, in the Punjab.

Five Chinese stowaways were found on board the *Diamante* on her last trip to Manila. They were brought back on board the vessel on Friday.

Lady Blake's "At Home" at Government House on the 17th inst. was favoured with lovely weather and was attended by a very large number of guests. The music of a band playing in the grounds was much enjoyed. The reception lasted from 4.30 to 6.30 p.m.

Now that the Sanitary Department have rid the Colony, for the time being at least, of the plague, the staff propose to institute a cricket club, and a meeting will be held to-day in the Beard Room to consider the matter. The Public Works Department will also participate in the venture.

Mr. John Barrett, the Special Commissioner of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, left by the *Haitan* for Foochow, to interview the Viceroy there in connection with his mission. He will then go to Shanghai to see Sheng Tsun-jen, Chinese Minister of Commerce, and return by the s.s. *Korea*, en route for India and Australia.

As an instance of the slackness which occasionally comes over the docking trade here, it was subject of remark among shipping people on Friday that at 11 a.m. there were no less than five out of the six docks in the Colony empty, the only vessel in hand being the U. S. S. *Macellum*. The *Empress of Japan* came out of dock at 10 o'clock on Friday morning.

As the result of a collision with the Police Pier at Kowloon on the 16th inst., Police launch No. 3 was for a time underneath the waters of the basin at Tsimshatsui Station. The launch, at the time of the accident, was in charge of a Chinese coxswain, who had orders to bring her from the south side of the pier, where she was lying, to the west. Instead of doing this, however, he is said to have attempted to facilitate his own time of release from duty by bringing the launch to the east side of the wharf. Against this a strong eight-knot current was running, and the result was that the little vessel was driven on to the pier with such force as to knock a hole in her side below the water-line. She began rapidly to fill, and a Dock launch which was passing, providentially, as it turned out, was hailed for assistance. The disabled boat was taken in tow, and just as her head was touching the slip in the basin, to which a dourse had been immediately directed, she sank. But for the fortunate arrival of the Dock launch, and the help she rendered, the Police boat for a certainty would have gone down in deep water, and the work of raising her would have been rendered a much more difficult operation than it was found to be, for she was successfully brought to the surface on the 18th inst. She has been docked.

A rumour circulated in the Colony on Friday that the Pacific Mail steamship *Korea*, which was four days overdue from San Francisco, had sunk during the voyage thence. On enquiry at the offices of the Company in the afternoon, we were informed that no news of any kind had been received there regarding the steamer, and that in the opinion of the management no grounds existed for the rumour beyond the fact that the *Korea* had not then reached Yokohama, where she was timed to arrive on the 18th inst. The steamer, which is quite new, having only recently left the hands of the builders, was four days behind schedule time in leaving San Francisco, having had to wait there for the *Gaelic*, which was bringing on, for transference to the *Korea* the crew of the disabled liner *Peking*, whose shaft was broken at Kobe. The *Gaelic* reached San Francisco on the 26th ult., and the *Korea* sailed on the 30th. She is a twin-screw vessel, and there is a possibility, we were informed, that she has sustained damage to one engine and is working with the other only. New boats sometimes develop unfavourable traits on maiden voyages, and the *Korea* may be no exception to the rule.—The *Korea* has since been reported safe.

Mr. J. H. Kemp, cadet, has passed his final examination in Chinese.

Mr. W. J. E. Davis has been appointed Assistant Surgeon in the Medical Department.

Major-General and Lady Gascoigne left by the *Preussen* on the 18th inst. for Yokohama. They will be away about two months.

A new launch is to be built to supplement the launch already engaged in carrying police supplies, etc., to the stations in Mirs Bay.

Captain Lyons, the new Deputy Captain-Superintendent of the Colony's police force, reported himself at headquarters on the 18th inst.

Beside the one case of plague (Japanese) last week there was one fatal case of cholera (Chinese). Otherwise the Colony was free from communicable disease.

The members of St. John's Cathedral Choir were entertained to a most enjoyable launch trip and picnic by the Rev. F. T. Johnson, the Chaplain, on the 15th inst.

There seems to be a certain amount of misunderstanding as to the date of the meeting of shareholders of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock. We learn, however, on very good authority that the 8th December next will be the day appointed.

The rat-catching staff of the Sanitary Department have gone out on strike for more wages. Their present rate of pay is \$2 a month with quarters and one cent and a half for each rat killed. They gave no notice of their intention to strike.

We notice both in the *Graphic* and in *Navy and Army Illustrated* pictures from photographs of the living display of "God Save the King" on the sides of H.M.S. *Terrible*, which took place here. The photograph in the *Graphic* was taken by Mr. C. H. Aldron, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, who has just left us for Foochow.

The body of an unknown male Chinese, apparently about 40 years of age, was found on the 16th inst. in the nullah at Hill Road, West Point. The base of the skull was fractured, and from all the circumstances the police are of opinion that the deceased was sitting on the edge of the nullah and accidentally slipped over.

The police have succeeded in arresting a number of natives who are believed to belong to a gang which make a business of plundering sampans in the harbour. They generally board the sampans as passengers, and at a favourable opportunity overcome the other occupants, whom they terrify with choppers and then rob.

The benefit concert in the City Hall on the 18th inst. to the Francis Brothers proved a first class entertainment, and was well patronised. The opening item was a sketch entitled *The Colonel* and was followed by numerous songs, both comic and sentimental. The displays by the men of the British vessels in port were very much appreciated, and so also was the cycling turn by Mr. A. M. Middleton. Mrs. Stephenson's songs were capitally rendered, and encores were demanded. All of the entertainers, in fact, did well, and contributed to an enjoyable evening.

An accident occurred on the naval shooting-range at Kowloon on the 18th inst., a bluejacket from H.M.S. *Amphitrite* being wounded by a shot. It was at first reported that two men had been killed, but this rumour happily proved false. The men had been exercising with the Morris tube, and the injured man was disconnecting the tube from his rifle when it exploded, a cartridge, whose presence in the bore must have been overlooked, going through his belt and entering the stomach. Though the injury is a serious one, hopes for his recovery are entertained.

It was reported on the 15th inst. that Suen Chuk (34), a coolie employed on the Naval Yard extension works at Ma Tau Kok, was accidentally killed on Saturday afternoon by the gib of a crane falling on his head. The unfortunate man's left leg was broken, and the gib also inflicted a terrible wound on the crown of his head. The deceased was engaged with others in moving large blocks of granite with the crane, and at the time of the accident was making the key of the crane fast to a block of granite. The wire rope suddenly parted, allowing the gib of the crane to fall on the deceased, who was killed instantaneously. The body was removed to the mortuary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

General Gaselee has been appointed to the district command at Lucknow.

The Japanese despatch-boat *Yayeyama*, which stranded recently off the Hokkaido, was refloated on the 1st inst.

Russia forbids Jews to reside in Manchuria. The inference, says a despatch to a Japanese paper, is that she intends to retain possession.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha in Japan is said to be dismissing a large part of its native staff, and taking on foreigners.

Contrary to expectation, the Coronation medal is to be worn by the troops, and that, too, in priority of order to war and other decorations.

The Mr. Wilson who died of cholera on the *Saikio* was a representative of the Duplex Press, Co. of Battle Creek, Michigan, who had gone to Manila to instal some of the company's presses.

Count Matsukata has contradicted his reported depreciation of the Trans-Siberian railways and says now that nothing could possibly have been more comfortable than the journey or nothing better appointed than the carriages.

The French Resident in Annam, M. Boulloche, who arrived some weeks ago at Marseilles, in conversation spoke most optimistically of the success of the policy of placing native mayors over the new hamlets organised by the French Government.

H.M.S. *Tweed* has replaced H.M.S. *Esk* at Ichang. Most of the *Esk's* officers and crew are on board, but a new commission is shortly expected. The health of the foreign community at Ichang is not very good, several members being down with various ailments.

According to a return made by the Sanitary Bureau in the Japanese Home Department on the 2nd inst., the total number of cholera cases reported in Japan this year is approximately 5,239, of which 2,625 ended fatally. The infected area extends over three cities and twenty-one prefectures.

It is now planned that Lieutenant-General Miles and his party will sail for the Philippines about 30th September, on the U.S. transport *Crook*. While this is the date now set, yet it is possible that the present plans may be changed. Meanwhile quarters for the party have been reserved aboard the transport.

Sir James Mackay, British Commissioner for the Treaty Revision, left Shanghai on the 10th inst. for Japan, where he will remain for a short time, and will then return to England via the United States. On the 9th Sir James entertained the Chinese Commissioners Lu and Sheng to lunch, at which Messrs. Brodon, Hippisley, Taylor, Dudgeon, and others were also present.

The *Osaka Asahi* states that Captain Rosehill, in his expedition to Marcus Island, deposited \$50,000 guarantee money with the United States Government, besides incurring heavy expenses. Now that the expedition has failed in its object, it is stated Captain Rosehill will demand the return of the guarantee money, and also compensation for expenses incurred.

The Russian Press continues the publication of alarmist articles on the position of affairs in the Far East as regarded from Russia's point of view. The *Novoe Vremya* asks why the sanction of Japan and Germany should be necessary before the clause of a treaty between Great Britain and China can be altered. There is nothing in the published text of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty or of the Anglo-German Agreement which reveals the existence of such intimate relations between Great Britain and Japan and Great Britain and Germany. Russia, says the journal, must face the fact that for all practical purposes Great Britain, Japan, and Germany form a Triple Alliance in the Far East, which is opposed to the realisation of all Russian aspirations in that quarter of the globe. The *Birshevyia Vedomosti* takes an extremely pessimistic view of the future of China, which, it declares, is in a hopeless condition owing to a large extent to the "pernicious influence" exercised in Peking by Great Britain and other enemies of Russia. Russia, continues the journal, is the predestined ruler of Asia, the needs of which are entirely misunderstood by Western Powers.

L'Echo de Chine says that the negotiations in progress between the Siamese Minister and the French Government are going on well, and there is every reason to suppose that they will shortly be concluded to the satisfaction of both parties.

H.E. the Viceroy of the Min-che provinces held a conference at Foochow on the 18th inst. with Mr. John Barrett, Commissioner General for the St. Louis World's Fair Exposition, Mr. W. T. Gracey, U.S. Vice-Consul and Mr. Drew, Commissioner of Customs. His Excellency showed much interest and promised his support, stating that he desired to do everything possible to advance trade with the United States.

According to a Tokyo despatch, a Japanese merchant was attacked by pirates recently in the vicinity of Mokpo, Corea, and his vessel captured. The Japanese gunboat *Chikushi*, now in Korean waters, is in pursuit of the pirates. It is reported from Fusan that the gunboat arrived there on the morning of the 2nd inst., and after taking on board a clerk in the Consulate, sailed for Sloan Island, in the neighbourhood of which the pirates were supposed to be.

The *P. & T. Times* writes:—To us it is matter of surprise that Sir James Mack y and his colleagues have paid no visit to the North. The vast bulk of the northern trade is made up by the fact that, *qua* imports, it is tabulated in Shanghai. Had Sir James come North he would have found that *lekin* looms by no means largely in North China and that it is not the dreadful incubus on trade that it is in the centre and parts of the South. Those best qualified to know maintain that as a rule it amounts to no more than 2½ or 3 per cent. *ad valorem*.

A notice is said to have been posted by the German authorities in the railway stations in Kiaochau to the effect that foreigners and Chinese must travel in separate cars, and that no one will be allowed on any of the trains who shows any symptom of cholera. This has been thought to be necessary on account of the specially virulent form that the disease has taken. Though the epidemic does not appear to spread, a greater proportion of deaths is reported than earlier in the season. Since the first appearance of the disease more than 500 deaths have occurred.

According to the *Ostasiatische Lloyd*, the German naval authorities have now fixed the type for the new river gunboats for service on the China Station. The boats will be of 170 tons and the dimensions are as follows:—Length 48 metres, beam 8 metres, draught 61 centimetres, with a speed of at least 13 knots per hour. This new type of boat will be built of Siemens-Martin steel and be protected by 8 millimetre nickel-steel plates, whilst the armament will consist of one 8.8 and one 5 centimetre quick-firing gun, and also 2 machine guns. The boats will carry complements of 53 officers and men.

On part of the 2nd and 3rd inst., the typhoon foretold in Shanghai the end of the previous week reached Chefoo, writes a correspondent at that port to the *N.-C. Daily News*. The steamers anchored on the other side of the harbour, under the bluff, were shielded in part from the north wind. The waves came rolling up the shore driving everything before them clear up to the stone walls built in front of several houses near to the beach. One wall in the settlement was entirely swept away. The wall around St. Andrew's Church had a big hole pierced into it by a huge timber that came floating in from the sea. The steamers from other ports, being duly warned, did not sail till after the typhoon.

It is rumoured that during the 10th moon Viceroy Yuan Shikai will be granted leave to go home and will be replaced, for the time being, by Chou-fu, Governor of Shantung, who will eventually be Viceroy, says the *China Times*. "Yuan," it is said, "was never a favourite with the powers that be, and, now that his term of usefulness is ended by the return of Tientsin and the departure of the troops, can easily be done without." A year ago foreigners used to say to one another, "We shall be safe enough so long as the troops are here." When the troops began to go, they said "We shall be safe so long as Yuan is Viceroy." And if both foreign commanders and the only trustworthy Chinese commander are gone, what then?

COMMERCIAL.

CAMPHOR.

HONGKONG, 19th September.—No arrivals.

SUGAR.

HONGKONG, 19th September.—The position of the market is the same as when last reported.

Shekloong, No. 1, White.....	\$8.05 to \$8.10 pcl.
do. " 2, White.....	6.75 to 6.80 "
Shekloong, No. 1, Brown	6.05 to 6.10 "
do. " 2, Brown	5.85 to 5.90 "
Swatow, No. 1, White.....	8.00 to 8.05 "
Swatow, No. 1, White.....	6.85 to 6.70 "
do. " 1, Brown	5.80 to 5.85 "
do. " 2, Brown	5.65 to 5.70 "
Foochow Sugar Candy	12.00 to 12.05 "
Shekloong	9.55 to 9.60 "

RICE.

HONGKONG, 19th September.—Prices are still on the advance, holders being firm.

Saigon, Ordinary	\$3.30 to 3.35
Round, Good quality	4.20 to 4.25
Long	4.30 to 4.35
Siam, Field mill cleaned, No. 2	3.50 to 3.55
Garden, " No. 1	3.75 to 3.80
White	4.35 to 4.40
Fine Cargo	4.60 to 4.65

MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.

Per steamer *Tonkin*, sailed on the 8th September. For Marseilles:—170 bales raw silk, 9 cases silk, 2 cases embroideries, 23 pkgs. tea, 25 cases paper, 13 cases hair, 2 cases porcelain, 3 cases lichees, 32 cases Hlang Hlang. For Milan:—35 bales raw silk. For St. Chamond:—10 bales raw silk. For Lyons:—275 bales raw silk.

Per steamer *Antenor*, sailed on the 7th September. For London:—13 boxes tea, 519 half-chests and 26 pkgs tea from Amoy, 111 cases shells, 12 cases private effects, 10 cases bristles, 20 cases vermilion, 77 cases preserves, 13 cases curios, 55 bags c. pra, 4,557 bales hemp, 31 bales waste silk, 892 pkgs. ordnance stores, 50 pkgs. sundries. For London opt. Google:—100 bales waste silk. For London opt. Glasgow:—301 casks preserves, 51 cases preserves. For London opt. Manchester:—50 bales waste silk. For Manchester:—50 bales waste silk, 261 bales waste silk. For Glasgow:—50 casks preserves. For Hamburg:—4 cases shells, For Port Said:—13 pkgs. glass bangles.

MISCELLANEOUS IMPORTS.

HONGKONG, 20th September.—Amongst the sales reported during the week are the following:—

Bombay—Nos. 10 to 20s.....	\$84.00 to \$125.00
English—Nos. 16 to 24.....	114.00 to 120.00
" 22 to 24.....	120.00 to 128.00
" 28 to 32.....	136.00 to 142.00
" 38 to 42.....	155.00 to 170.00

COTTON PIECE GOODS—	per piece.
Grey Shirtings—6 lbs.	2.20 to 2.25
7 lbs.	2.30 to 2.50
8.4 lbs.	3.10 to 3.75
9 to 10 lbs.	3.80 to 5.00
White Shirtings—54 to 56 rd.	2.55 to 2.90
58 to 60 "	3.20 to 3.40
64 to 66 "	4.50 to 5.30
Fine	5.35 to 7.80
Book-folds	4.50 to 7.00
Victoria Lawns—12 yards.....	0.75 to 1.40
T-Cloths—6lbs. (32 in.), Ord'y.	1.85 to 2.10
7lbs. (32 ")	2.15 to 2.45
6lbs. (32 ")	2.20 to 2.35
7lbs. (32 ")	2.95 to 3.50
8 to 8.4 oz. (36 in.)	3.15 to 3.75
Drills, English—40 yds., 13½ " to 14 lbs.)	4.20 to 6.90

FANCY COTTONS—

Turkey Red Shirtings—1½ to 5 lbs)	1.60 to 4.50
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Brocades—Dyed	— to —
DAMASKS—	per yard
Chintzes—Assorted	0.68 to 0.25
Velvets—Black, 22 in.	0.23 to 0.60
Velveteens—18 in.	0.23 to 0.28

Handkerchiefs—Imitation Silk	0.25 to 3.50
WOOLLENS—	per yard
Spanish Stripes—Sundry chops.	0.65 to 2.25
Habit, Med., and Broad Cloths	1.25 to 3.00

Long Ells—Scarlet, 7-10 lbs.	6.85 to 8.25
Assorted	7.00 to 9.40
Camlets—Assorted	15.50 to 34.00
Lastings—30 yds., 31 inches)	12.50 to 17.00
Assorted	12.50 to 17.00

Orleans—Plain	10.00 to —
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Blankets—8 to 12 lbs.	0.60 to 0.80
Fine quality,	1.40 to 2.00
METALS—	per picul
Iron—Nail Rod	4.50 to —
Square, Flat Round Bar (Eng.	4.45 to —
Swedish Bar	4.55 to —
Small Round Rod	4.90 to —
Hoop ½ to 1½ in.,	6.10 to —
Wire, 16 25,	9.10 to —
Old Wire Rope	3.10 to —
Lead, L. B. & Co. and Hole Chop	7.95 to —
Australian	7.95 to —
Yellow Metal—Muntz 14 20 oz.	40.00 to —
Vivian's 14 20 oz.	4.00 to —
Elliot's 14 20 oz.	40.00 to —
Composition Nails	61.00 to —
Japan Copper, Slabs.	39.00 to —
Tin	80.00 to —

Tin-Plates	8.50 to —
Steel ½ to 1	6.50 to —
SUNDRIES—	per picul
Quicksilver	180.00 to —
Window Glass	5.75 to —
Kerosene Oil	2.40 to —

SHANGHAI, 17th September (from Messrs. Noel, Murray & Co.'s Piece Goods Trade Report).—PIECE GOODS.—Our last circular was written on the 6th instant and business since then, as far as current trade is concerned, is to all intents and purposes at a standstill, the amount of sales reported being too small to constitute a market while the quantities offered at auction are slightly smaller than last week. The near approach of the usual autumn settling day appears to cause little anxiety and as far as we can learn no trouble is expected. There may be, however, rather more doing after the settlement as there is a more general enquiry from dealers and this feeling no doubt arises from the fact that natives are beginning to realise that they will not be able to fill their autumn requirements, whatever they may be, at their own idea of prices and are gradually bringing themselves to see they must pay importer's rates. This they are somewhat forced to recognise in view of the firmness of the New York and Manchester markets. There is little news from the Outports, the Northern markets being very quiet, although Tientsin is said to have been buying direct from New York, while the River Ports have been confining their attention chiefly to Woollens and Indian Yarn. The American market is quoted strong at present prices and Manchester is said to be firm but irregular, much evidently depending upon the probable future course of the Cotton market which in Liverpool, at the moment, is rather easier at 4½d. Since our last report the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation Rules has been signed by Great Britain and China.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

SATURDAY, 22nd September.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	1/8½
Bank Bills, on demand	1/8½
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	1/8½
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	1/8½
Credits, at 4 months' sight	1/8½
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	1/9½
ON PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	2.15½
Credits, 4 months' sight	2.19½
ON GERMANY.—On demand	1.75½
ON NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	41½
Credits, 60 days' sight	42½
ON BOMBAY.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	128½
Bank, on demand	128½
ON CALCUTTA.—Telegraphic Transfer	128½
Bank, on demand	128½
ON SHANGHAI.—Bank, at sight	74
Private, 30 days' sight	74½
ON YOKOHAMA.—	
On demand	20½ p.c.m.
ON MANILA.—	
On demand	1 p.c.m.
ON SINGAPORE.—	
On demand	1 p.c.m.
ON BATAVIA.—	
On demand	103½

ON HAIPHONG.—
Or demand 1½ p.c. pm.
ON SAIGON.—
On demand 1 p.c. pm.
ON BANGKOK.—
On demand 60½
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate \$11.60
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael \$61.05
BAR SILVER per oz. 23½

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

FOR ANTWERP.—Awa Maru (str.).
FOR LONDON.—Bengal (str.), Candia (str.),
Diomed (str.), Awa Maru (str.), Nestor (str.),
Achilles (str.), Menelaus (str.), Agamemnon (str.).
FOR LIVERPOOL.—Machaon (str.).
FOR MARSEILLES.—Laos (str.), Awa Maru (str.),
Candia (str.).
FOR BREMEN.—Prinz R. Luitpold (str.), Freiburg
(str.).
FOR HAVRE AND HAMBURG.—Bamberg (str.),
Sazonia (str.), Freiburg (str.), Konigsberg (str.),
Silvia (str.), Serbia (str.), Marburg (str.).
FOR ODESSA.—Knias Gortschakow (str.).
FOR VICTORIA, B.C.—Kinshiu Maru (str.).
Hysen (str.), Shinano Maru (str.).
FOR VANCOUVER.—Empress of Japan (str.),
Athenian (str.).
FOR NEW YORK.—Afridi (str.), Afton (str.),
Indrani (str.), Hudson (str.).
FOR PORTLAND (OR.).—Indravelli (str.).
FOR AUSTRALIAN PORTS.—Eastern (str.),
Chingtu (str.), Kumano Maru (str.).
FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.—
Kumsang (str.).
FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.—Tirol (str.).
FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, AND
BOMBAY.—Hiroshima Maru (str.).

SHARE REPORTS.

HONGKONG, 19th September.—More enquiry has been met with during the week under review, but until the last day or two it has not resulted in much additional business. The chief features of the week have been the jump in Union Insurances, and the further decline in Docks.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai have ruled firm at \$595 with sales and further buyers, holders asking \$597½. London is unchanged at £63.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Unions were done in the early part of the week at \$400, but on it becoming known that a dividend of \$30 per share for 1901 would be paid, a rapid firming up set in, and shares could now be placed at \$450. China Traders are procurable at \$58½. Yangtzes are offering at \$127½, but could probably be placed at \$125. Cantons have been booked at \$175 and are in further request.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Hongkongs have been done at \$337½ and more shares are wanted. Chinas continue in demand at \$84½.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats are steady at \$36½ with sales and probable sellers. Indo-Chinas are weak with sellers at \$79. China and Manilas have sold at \$25, but a weakening tendency has suddenly developed, and shares can now be procured at \$22½. Douglases have been placed at \$42½ and are on further offer at the rate. Star Ferries and Shell Transports are weak with sellers at quotations.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars have firmed up somewhat and can be placed in small lots at \$98. Luzons also are in request at \$10.

MINING.—Punjoms have sold at \$4.65 and are on offer at \$4½. Jelebus are quiet at \$1½. Raubs can be placed at \$5.

DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have steadily declined and are now procurable at \$2.5. Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves have sold at \$84½ and can now be placed at \$85. New Amoy Docks continue in request at \$37.

LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands continue neglected with sellers at \$17½. Kowloon Lands and West Points are offering at quotations. Hongkong Hotels have eased off under settlement influences and are procurable at \$129. Humphreys Estates have been again done at \$11½ and are in further demand.

COTTON MILLS.—Hongkong Cottons are wanted at \$16½ ex the final dividend of 60 cents per share for 1901-1902 paid on the 16th instant. The Northern stocks are unchanged.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Green Island Cements have been done at \$19½ and \$19½ and are procurable at the higher rate. China-Borneos have sold and are wanted at \$20. Ropes have declined to \$130 sellers. China Providents have sold at \$9½. Campbell Moores can be obtained at \$35.

MEMOS.—Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd., ordinary yearly meeting on the 27th instant.

Closing quotations are as follows:—

COMPANY.	PAID UP.	QUOTATIONS.
Banks—		
Hongkong & Shanghai	\$125	(\$597½, sellers) (£63, L'don)
Natl. Bank of China		
A. Shares	28	\$27, sellers
B. Shares	28	\$27, sellers
Foun. Shares	21	\$10, sellers
Bell's Asbestos E. A.	21	\$1, buyers
Campbell, Moore & Co.	\$10	\$35, sellers
China-Borneo Co., Ltd.	\$15	\$20, sales & buyers
China Light & Power Co., Ltd.	\$20	\$15, sellers
China Prov. L. & M.	\$10	\$9½, sellers
China Sugar	\$100	\$98, buyers
Cigar Companies—		
Alhambra Limited	\$500	\$500, nominal.
Philippine Tobacco Invest. Co., Ltd.	\$50	\$45, sellers
Cotton Mills—		
Ewo	Tls. 100	Tls. 40, sellers
International	Tls. 100	Tls. 35, sellers
Laou Kung Mow	Tls. 100	Tls. 45, sellers
Soychee	Tls. 500	Tls. 150.
Hongkong	\$100	\$16½, buyers
Dairy Farm	\$6	\$12, buyers
Fenwick & Co., Geo.	\$25	\$47½, sellers
Green Island Cement	\$10	\$19½, sellers
H. & C. Bakery	\$50	\$40.
Hongkong & C. Gas	\$10	\$140, buyers
Hongkong Electric	\$10	\$13, sellers
H. H. L. Tramways	\$100	\$34½, buyers
Hk. Steam Water boat Co., Ltd.	\$5	\$9½, sellers
Hongkong Hotel	\$50	\$129, sellers
Hongkong Ice	\$25	\$240, buyers
H. & K. Wharf & G.	\$50	\$84½, sales & buyers
Hongkong Rope	\$50	\$130, sellers
H. & W. Dock	\$50	\$205, sellers
Insurance—		
Canton	\$50	\$175, sales & buyers
China Fire	\$20	\$84½, buyers
China Traders	\$25	\$58½, sellers
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$337½, sales
North China	\$25	Tls. 187½, sellers
Straits	\$20	nominal.
Union	\$50	\$430, buyers
Yangtze	\$60	\$127½, sellers
Land and Building—		
Hongkong Land Inv.	\$100	\$172, sellers
Humphreys Estate	\$10	\$11½, buyers
Kowloon Land & B.	\$30	\$30, sellers
West Point Building	\$50	\$47½, sellers
Luzon Sugar	\$100	\$10.
Manila Invest. Co., Ltd.	\$50	\$20, sellers
Mining—		
Charbonnages	Fcs. 250	\$550.
Jelebu	\$5	\$1½, buyers
Punjom	\$10	\$4½, buyers
Do. Preference	\$1	\$1, sellers
Raubs	18	\$5, buyers
New Amoy Dock	\$6½	\$37, buyers
Oriente Hotel, Manila	\$50	\$45, sellers
Powell, Ltd.	\$10	\$9.
Robinson Piano Co., Ltd.	\$50	\$55.
Steamship Coys.—		
China and Manila	\$50	\$22½, buyers
Douglas Steamship	\$50	\$42½, sellers
H. Canton and M.	\$15	\$36½, sales & sellers
Indo-China S. N.	\$10	\$79.
Shell Transport and Trading Co.	\$1	\$1.17s. 6d., sellers
Star Ferry	\$10	\$20, sellers
Tebrau Planting Co.	\$5	\$10½, sales
United Abestos	\$4	nominal.
Do.	\$10	\$8½, sellers
Universal Trading Co., Ltd.	\$5	\$155, buyers
Watkins Ltd.	\$10	\$19½, sellers
Watson & Co., A. S.	\$10	\$7, buyers
		\$14½, sellers

VERNON & SMYTH, Brokers.

Shanghai, 17th September (from Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co.'s Report). A large business has been done in Farnham shares at improving rates, and Langkats have received some attention, but there has been but little done in other stocks. Two Bank holidays have tended to restrict business. MARINE INSURANCE.—There is no local business reported. SHIPPING.—Indo-China S. N. shares were placed at Tls. 59½ cash, 59 for September, and 61 for December. The market closes quiet. SUGARS.—Peraks are offering at Tls. 77. MINING.—Chinese Engineering and Mining shares were placed at Tls. 9.30, touching 9.50 and closing at 9.45 cash, 9.30 9.45 for September and \$9.25 for December. DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—S. C. Farnham, Boyd & Co. A large business was done at advancing rates. Cash shares were sold at Tls. 173½/180, for September at 181½/180, October at 181½, December at 182½, 185, 187½ and 190, closing at 185, for January at 190/192½, closing at 187½, and for March at 195. Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co. shares were placed at Tls. 300 cash. LANDS.—There is no change to report in Shanghai Lands. INDUSTRIAL.—Cotton Mill shares in the four local Mills are offering. China Flour Mill shares were sold at Tls. 44. Shanghai Ice and Pulp and Paper shares are offering. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.—The Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 30th June have been published for presentation at the meeting of shareholders convened for the 18th inst. The year's working shows a net profit of \$24,441.78, equal to 19.55 per cent. on the capital; of this amount \$5,000 were distributed in the payment of a 4 per cent. dividend on April 3rd. Including a balance of \$554.99 brought from the previous year, there is available for distribution the sum of \$19,999.77, which the Directors recommend be appropriated by the payment of a dividend at 6 per cent. (making 10 per cent. for the year), writing off Goodwill Account \$10,000, granting Bonus to Staff \$1,650, and carrying forward the balance of \$849.77 to New Account. TUGS AND CARGO BOATS.—We have no change to report. MISCELLANEOUS.—Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco shares are offering. Shanghai-Langkai Tobacco shares were placed at Tls. 210/220 cash, 217½/242½ for September, 225.240 for December, and 227½ for January. There is a demand for Hall and Holtz and Weeks & Co., shares. Astor House Hotel Co., Ltd.—The Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 30th June have been published for presentation at the meeting of shareholders convened for the 19th inst. The year's working of the Astor House Hotel in Shanghai shows a net profit of \$120,411.36, from which has to be deducted the loss on the working of the Grand Hotel at Hankow, \$9,399.26 thus reducing the profit of the Company to \$111,015.10 equal to 24.67 per cent. on the original capital of \$450,000. After deducting the interim dividend at 15 per cent. paid in January last, there is left at credit of Profit and Loss \$43,515.10, which the Directors recommend be appreciated by placing \$22,500 to Depreciation Account, and carrying forward the balance \$21,015.10. LOAN.—Shanghai Municipal Debentures were placed, 5 per cent. at Tls. 99, 5½ per cent. at 97, and 6 per cent. at 104.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES SINCE LAST MAIL.

September—
ARRIVALS.
12, Nanshan, British str., from Saigon.
13, Anping, Chinese str., from Shanghai.
13, Benalder, British str., from Shanghai.
13, Breconshire, British str., from Wellington.
13, Eridan, French str., from Saigon.
13, Flintshire, British str., from London.
3, Kiushiu Maru, Jap. str., from Shanghai.
13, Loosok, German str., from Bangkok.
13, Maidzuru Maru, Jap. str., from Anping.
13, Pel-yo, British str., from Singapore.
13, Progress, German str., from Touron.
13, Tordenskjold, Norw. str., from Bangkok.
13, Trieste, Austrian str., from Trieste.
13, Triumph, German str., from Hoihow.
13, Valett, British str., from Bombay.
14, Dardanus, British str., from Shanghai.
14, Hongmoh, British str., from Singapore.
14, Lyeemoon, German str., from Shanghai.
14, Pyrrhus, British str., from Shanghai.
14, Tsintau, German str., from Kolsichang.
14, Whampoa, British str., from Swatow.
15, Amara, British str., from Java.
15, Cowrie, British str., from Batoum.
15, Glenroy, British str., from Amoy.
15, Hue, French str., from Haiphong.
15, Loongsang, British str., from Manila.
15, Pronto, Norwegian str., from Haiphong.
15, Skuld, Norwegian str., from Bangkok.

16, Deuteros, German str., from Saigon.
 16, Dott, Norwegian str., from Bangkok.
 16, Haiching, British str., from Coast Ports.
 16, Hangsang, British str., from Shanghai.
 16, Kowloon, Ger. str., from Yungtze Ports.
 16, Prinzess Irene, Ger. str., from Yokohama.
 16, Sei Pontianak, Dutch str., from Singapore.
 16, Wingsang, British str., from Canton.
 16, Quarta, German str., from Saigon.
 17, Bjorn, Norwegian str., from Saigon.
 17, C. Diederichsen, Ger. str., from Haiphong.
 17, Ceylon, British str., from Yokohama.
 17, Cheangchow, British str., from Samarang.
 17, Gloucester City, British str., from Java.
 17, Hanyang, British str., from Chefoo.
 17, Hipsang, British str., from Wuhu.
 17, Iris, American str., from Cavite.
 17, Kumsang, British str., from Calcutta.
 17, Nippon, Austrian str., from Kobe.
 17, Pitsanulok, German str., from Bangkok.
 17, Preussen, German str., from Bremen.
 17, Socotra, British str., from London.
 17, Singan, British str., from Canton.
 18, America Maru, Jap. str., from S. Francisco.
 18, Anping, Chinese str., from Canton.
 18, Daigi Maru, Japanese str., from Tamsui.
 18, Fansang, British str., from Chefoo.
 18, Hailan, French str., from Hoihow.
 18, Hakata Maru, Jap. str., from Shanghai.
 18, Holstein, German str., from Saigon.
 18, Hudson, British str., from New York.
 18, Kulsang, British str., from Java.
 18, Manchuria, Russian str., from Singapore.
 18, Taishan, British str., from Bangkok.
 18, Thales, British str., from Swatow.
 19, Chowfa, German str., from Bangkok.
 19, Diamante, British str., from Manila.
 19, Kaisow, British str., from Liverpool.
 19, Lyeemoon, German str., from Canton.
 19, Ness, British str., from Moji.
 19, Red Whaler, Norw. str., from Singapore.
 19, Segovia, German str., from Hamburg.
 19, Sullberg, German str., from Chefoo.
 19, Yedo Maru, Japanese str., from Kobe.
 19, Red Whaler, Norw. str., from Singapore.
 20, Anping Maru, Jap. str., from Coast Ports.
 20, Changchow, British str., from Canton.
 20, Hanoi, French str., from Hoihow.
 20, Hupeh, British str., from Shanghai.
 20, Konigsberg, German str., from Shanghai.
 20, Michael Jebsen, German str., from Pakhoi.
 20, S. Rickmers, Brit. str., from Balik Papan.
 20, Sungkiang, British str., from Manila.

September—DEPARTURES.

13, Anna, Austrian str., for Manila.
 13, Changsha, British str., for Sydney.
 13, Heathburn, British str., for New York.
 13, Indrasamba, British str., for Moji.
 13, Machaon, British str., for Shanghai.
 13, Parramatta, British str., for Europe.
 13, Pentakota, British transport, for Taku.
 13, Rosetta Maru, Japanese str., for Manila.
 13, Silvia, German str., for Shanghai.
 13, Thales, British str., for Swatow.
 13, Wakamatsu Maru, Jap. str., for Moji.
 14, Anping, Chinese str., for Canton.
 14, Benalder, British str., for Manila.
 14, Bygdo, Norwegian str., for Chefoo.
 14, Chingwo, British str., for Batavia.
 14, Daijin Maru, Japanese str., for Swatow.
 14, Decima, German str., for Swatow.
 14, Sandakan, German str., for Sandakan.
 14, Skarpsno, Norwegian str., for Batavia.
 14, Valetta, British str., for Shanghai.
 14, Woosung, British str., for Shanghai.
 15, Eridan, French str., for Haiphong.
 15, Kwanglee, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
 15, Lyeemoon, German str., for Canton.
 16, Coptic, British str., for San Francisco.
 16, Cowrie, British str., for Yokohama.
 16, Dardanus, British str., for London.
 16, Erce, Norwegian str., for Bangkok.
 16, Flintshire, British str., for Shanghai.
 16, Hingsang, British str., for Singapore.
 16, Hongmoh, British str., for Amoy.
 16, Pakhoi, British str., for Tournon.
 16, Pelayo, British str., for Shanghai.
 16, Perla, British str., for Saigon.
 16, Phranang, German str., for Bangkok.
 16, Pyrrhus, British str., for London.
 16, Triumph, German str., for Hoihow.
 16, Whampoa, British str., for Canton.
 16, Yuensang, British str., for Manila.
 17, Elsa, German str., for Saigon.
 17, Hangsang, British str., for Canton.
 17, Hipsang, British str., for Canton.
 17, Hue, French str., for Kwangchauwan.

17, Machew, German str., for Swatow.
 17, Maidzuru Maru, Jap. str., for Swatow.
 17, Peluse, British str., for Pakhoi.
 17, Prinzess Irene, German str., for Europe.
 17, Trieste, Austrian str., for Yokohama.
 17, Wingsang, British str., for Shanghai.
 17, Zvir, Austrian str., for Moji.
 18, Glenroy, British str., for New York.
 18, Haiching, British str., for Coast Ports.
 18, Hanyang, British str., for Canton.
 18, Keongwai, German str., for Bangkok.
 18, Kowloon, German str., for Canton.
 18, Nankin, British str., for Bombay.
 18, Preussen, German str., for Shanghai.
 18, Pronto, Norw. str., for Kwangchauwan.
 18, Rubi, British str., for Manila.
 18, Socotra, British str., for Shanghai.
 18, Wongkoi, German str., for Bangkok.
 19, Anping, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
 19, Carl Diederichsen, Ger. str., for Hoihow.
 19, Ceylon, British str., for London.
 19, Nippon, Austrian str., for Trieste.
 19, Singan, British str., for Ningpo.
 20, Glenogle, British str., for Tacoma.
 20, Hailan, French str., for Kwangchauwan.
 20, Hakata Maru, Japanese str., for Colombo.
 20, Klek, Austrian str., for Batavia.
 20, Loongsang, British str., for Manila.
 20, Loosok, German str., for Bangkok.
 20, Lyeemoon, German str., for Shanghai.
 20, Manchuria, Russian str., for Shanghai.
 20, Nanshan, British str., for Amoy.
 20, Siam, Austrian str., for Kutchinotzu.
 20, Skuld, Norwegian str., for Bangkok.
 20, Thales, British str., for Swatow.
 20, Kaisow, British str., for Shanghai.
 20, Tordenskjold, Norw. str., for Nagasaki.
 20, Willscott, Amr. barque, for Honolulu.
 21, Changchow, British str., for Foochow.
 21, Dott, Norwegian str., for Bangkok.
 21, Daigi Maru, Japanese str., for Swatow.
 21, Emma Luyken, German str., for Swatow.

PASSENGERS LIST.

ARRIVED.

Per *Perla*, from Manila, Mrs. M. Assorio and child, Capt. B. Hasner, Messrs. J. Dudley, J. McArdle, J. Assorio, P. Bantaste and F. Riveria.

Per *Parramatta*, from Shanghai, for Hongkong, Mr. and Mrs. Da Silva, Miss Machado, Col. Sergt. Courtney, Corporal Lock, Bishop Moule, Sergt.-Major Littlefield, Messrs. Mitchell, Lorenzen, Hacker, Skiles, Boyle and Codling; for Bombay, Mr. Currie; for London, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Plant and Capt. Arnold.

Per *Whampoa*, from Swatow, Mrs. Edwards.

Per *Eridan*, from Saigon, &c., Mrs. Guit and Mr. de Longchamp.

Per *Valetta*, for Hongkong, from London, Mr. and Mrs. I. E. Herring and child, Messrs. C. Templeman, W. B. Boyce and I. Nogle Rosum, Lieuts. C. K. McCullum and C. H. B. Crawshaw; for Gibraltar, Dr. Joas Lopes de Rio; from Marseilles, Mr. M. R. G. Hickford and Lieut. A. K. Arbuthnot; from Brindisi, Mr. J. B. Arbuthnot; for Shanghai, from London, Misses A. Bradford and M. Chamberlain, Messrs. M. A. J. Harding, P. J. Jones, W. Pottinger and G. B. Kay; for Shanghai, from Singapore, Mr. F. W. Newson; from Marseilles, Mr. L. E. Keyser; from Brindisi, Mr. J. B. Affleck; for Yokohama, from Marseilles, Mr. and Mrs. B. Hall; for Hongkong, from Penang, Mr. Mahomed Bhoj; from Singapore, Mr. J. Chapman.

Per *Hongmoh*, from Singapore, Mr. Joseland.

Per *Loongsang*, from Manila, Mr. and Mrs. Sperry, Mr. and Mrs. Rosentock and child, Messrs. L. Durham, H. Bell, H. Fierz, G. D. Willey, A. Howe, T. Riley, F. N. Barney, F. H. Morrel, H. B. Atwill, E. Wood, J. Lees and M. Chaumont.

Per *Haiching*, from Coast Ports, Mrs. F. O. Sullivan and child, Misses Taylors (3), Messrs. Hawkes and MacGowan.

Per *Prinzess Irene*, for Hongkong, from Yokohama, Mrs. Violet Marshall, Mrs. C. Jertrum, Miss Vox-Strangeway, Major W. P. Biddle and Lieut. J. H. Rice; from Kobe, Mr. E. J. Moses; from Nagasaki, Rev. G. A. Bunbury; from Shanghai, Mrs. Rischel, Mrs. and Miss Roth, Miss Rose, Messrs. G. Thornton, J. Rosenfeld, R. P. Moffit, J. A. Wattie, W. O. Kohler, G. Wallace Coster, Jose Alves de Figueiredo, A. Naphtaly, H. B. Wilkinson and A. Satause. In transit—for Singapore, Messrs.

Kortegarn, H. F. Cobbs, M. Ismail and S. Yoshida; for Colombo, Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Winter, Mrs. Cleveland and Mr. Paul Kra-ke; for Port Said, Col. Vogel, Lieut. Meyer, Major G. Schaer and Dr. Kurt Siemers; for Genoa, Mr. and Mrs. C. Karper, Mrs. von Hanneken, Lieut. Hiemer, Comdr. Casannova, Capt. H. Dahl, Miss Wilson, Dr. M. Stevenson, Messrs. C. H. King, J. Nomura, K. Imbuck, E. Radke and A. Brunkon; for London, Miss Hatcher and Mr. S. Y. Dinge.

Per *Kumsang*, from Calcutta, &c., Mr. and Mrs. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Bamby and Miss Coleman.

Per *Preussen*, from Bremen, &c., Capt. and Mrs. Lyons, Capt. H. Krebs, Drs. Solf and W. O. Lambert, Lieut. G. Keisner, Messrs. C. Fannicke and F. Wandus.

Per *Hailan*, from Hoihow, Miss Bolton and Mr. W. Lind.

Per *America Maru*, from San Francisco, Dr. and Mrs. W. C. Griggs and two children, Rev. C. C. McCown and Mr. R. D. Kimmond; from Yokohama, Mrs. C. L. Gorham; from Manila, Mrs. G. C. Sellner, Rev. H. R. Talbot, Col. A. J. Bowie, Messrs. R. E. Lala, A. Simon, G. C. Moxom, J. H. Macintosh, W. Toge, F. M. Gray, A. G. Kramer, J. Sieboth, C. E. Le Muuyon, D. Gray and S. C. Roberts, Misses Hana and Matsui.

Per *Segovia*, from Hamburg, &c., Mr. and Mrs. Weitmann, Messrs. C. Minzer, A. Minzer, Brunner, Splinkler and Fetermann.

Per *Diqante*, from Manila, Capt. Parker and Arthur, Messrs. W. B. Hales, W. W. Welch, Ponenci and Guivicezo.

Per *Hakata Maru*, from Yokohama, &c., for Hongkong, Lieut. and Mrs. W. Lloyd, Mrs. Holworthy and two children, Misses E. Watkins and M. Packwell, Capt. W. T. Johnston, Messrs. J. P. Nelson and J. S. Wallace; for Marseilles, Messrs. J. E. Colter, Villinger and H. Kura; for London, Dr. and Mrs. W. A. Carden and child, Masters R. A. Box and D. Lowe, Messrs. G. T. Bright and Y. Arai and Miss Amor.

DEPARTED.

Per *Inaba Maru*, for Japan, Mr. and Mrs. B. James, Mr. and Mrs. Y. Imanishi and infant, Mr. and Mrs. T. Inouye, Mr. and Mrs. T. Watanabe, Mrs. Yamada, Messrs. E. Saye, J. Orloff, S. Miyamoto, Paul Antonio, U. Kaneko, K. Sakai, J. Matsuzaki, T. Hosono, Takaku, T. Oki, F. Fukui, I. Hartley, Dawes, Kono, Jawa-shima, Shibata, Hirano, Yoshiji, Toda, Shiozawa, Yo himura and Hagio.

Per *Parramatta*, from Hongkong, for Colombo, Mr. J. G. Gow; for Bombay, Messrs. Bauld and M. H. P. Mahomed; for London, Mr. Fearuley; from Shanghai, for Bombay, Mr. H. A. F. Currie; for London, Capt. Arnold.

Per *Zafiro*, from Hongkong for Manila, Misses McKelvie, Perkins, Kelly and Pringle, Messrs. J. Blake, M. Liebert, B. Honig, R. Muir and A. Cofre.

Per *Rosetta Maru*, for Manila, Mr. and Mrs. O. S. Reinold, Mrs. T. Jodai, Mr. and Mrs. Coney and two children, Mrs. M. Sherman, Messrs. M. E. Sandall, B. C. M. Johnson, B. P. Regan, Chapman, T. H. Holty, K. Tashima, R. Saito, A. F. Skiles, F. Hocker and C. Sugano.

Per *Yuensang*, for Manila, Mrs. Rachael La'fur, Mrs. Jennings, Capt. H. B. Wilkinson, Miss Dora Nachemebitz, Messrs. H. Banson, L. E. Burnus, W. F. McLaughlin and Mangus Joharson.

Per *Prinzess Irene*, from Hongkong, for Singapore, Major Bryan, Messrs. M. Petersen, G. Lorensen, H. Kristensen and A. Anderson; for Gibraltar, Mrs. Ossorio and Mr. Hans Fierz; for London, Mr. T. G. Aldrich; for Genoa, Mr. and Mrs. E. Alexander.

Per *Preussen*, from Hongkong, for Shanghai, Mrs. and Miss P. K. Bailey, Mr. and Mrs. N. D. Levin, Mr. and Mrs. M. Pereira and child, Messrs. M. von Moslowsky and B. Kalanter; for Kobe, Mr. R. Nishikawi; for Yokohama, H. E. and Lady Gascoigne, Miss Pfeifer and Mr. W. Martin.

Per *Rubi*, for Manila, Capt. R. Rankin, Messrs. D. McCallum, A. B. Moulder, J. Deruray, J. Neistrom, C. E. Harus and A. L. F. Lewis.

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